

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter
 Vol. LXV. No. 1. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. July 9, 1930

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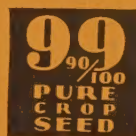
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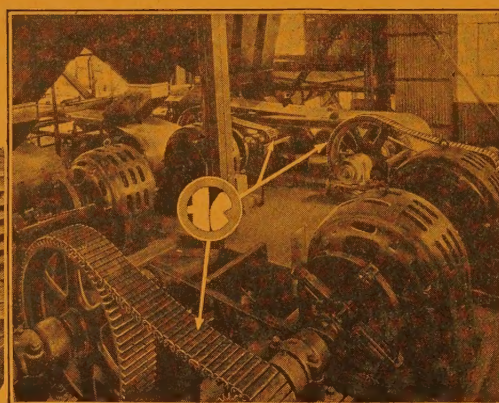
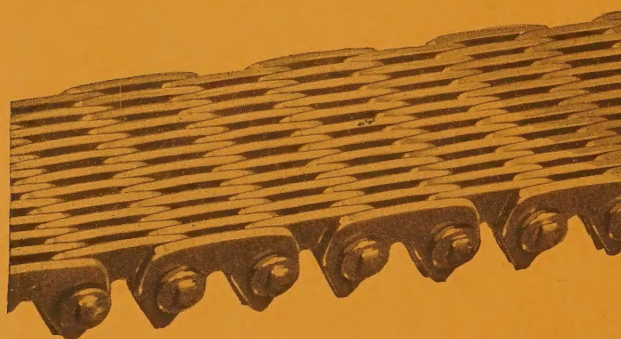
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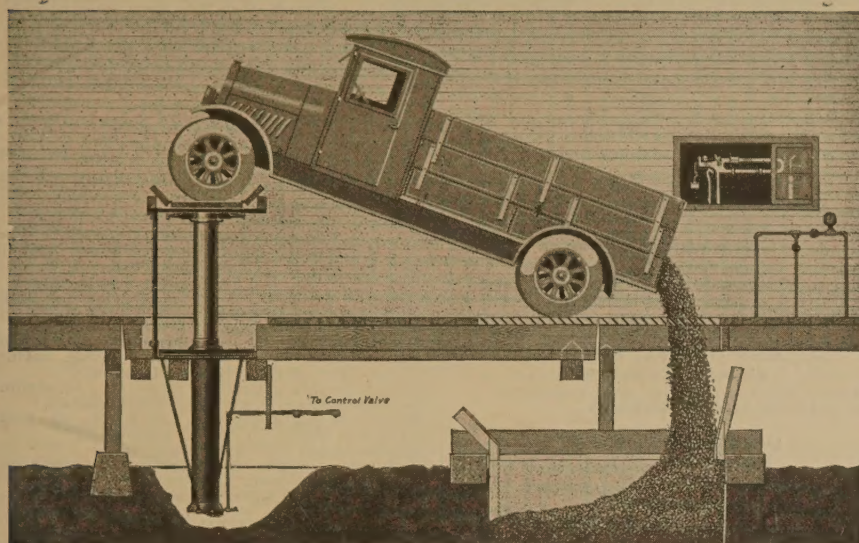
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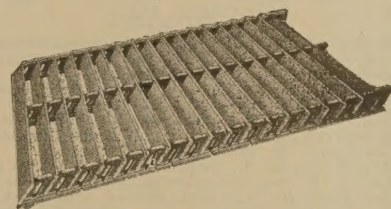
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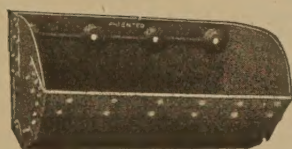
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(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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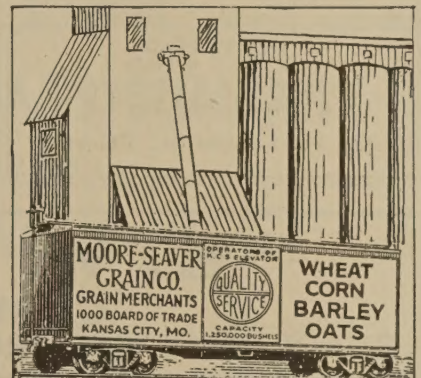
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Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets*

There are three of us here and we all enjoy your magazine. It is giving us a new slant on the farm relief problem. We don't need farm relief out here—we need more and better farmers.—Four Square Feeders Supply & Hatchery, per Ray H. Fail.

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
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Operating hazards cause more fires in July than in any other month. For that reason special preventive measures should be taken: Careful oiling, regular cleaning, and, probably most important of all, a thorough examination of the house at closing time. Make sure, especially that all bearings are cool before closing.

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and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

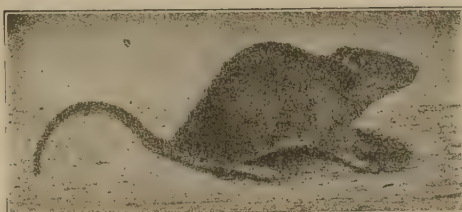
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the wonder insect killer

Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice

RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS



It Is Non-Inflammable — Non-Explosive — Approved by Underwriter's Laboratories

Harmless — Stainless — Leaves No Odor

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

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BEST
FLOUR
PANCAKE FLOUR
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MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

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GOOCH'S
BEST
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POULTRY FEEDS
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STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

High moisture content — from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

Write today for further particulars and price list.

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Gentlemen:

We have been using your Tetrafume for fumigation for the past eight years and have found its use very satisfactory in eradicating weevil in stored and sacked grain of all kinds. We also find Tetrafume very effective in ridding our elevator of rats and mice.

We consider Tetrafume a very fine fumigant and recommend it to others.

Yours very truly,

GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

GCF:JH

G. C. Ferguson
Superintendent

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

Has given universal satisfaction for ten years.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

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Associate Member: Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

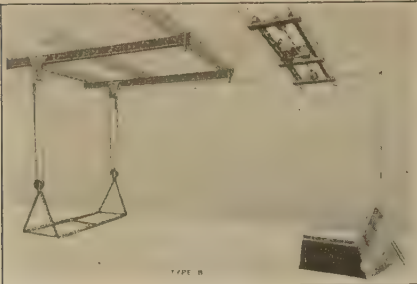
Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days.
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
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Opposite Tourist Bureau on
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
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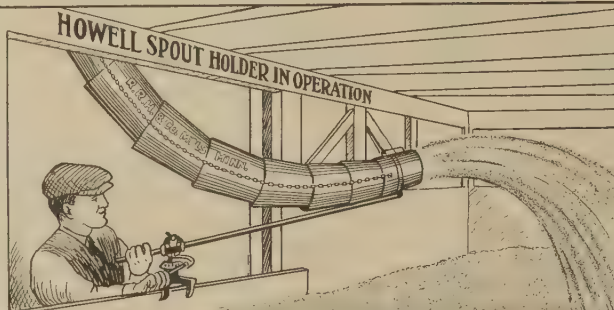
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3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
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Eliminates troublesome screws, friction clutches, cams and ratches. Operates smoothly with steel worm gears. By merely turning a wheel, it moves the spout forward and back, or up and down. Just whirl the crank for a full half-circle movement. Controls the vertical movement with the left hand—the radial motion with the right. Double grips are operated by a wheel single-handedly to lock the holder rigidly on door. You never enter the car! Size 1 for 6, 7, or 8-in. spouts, price \$16.50—Size 2 for 9 or 10-in. spouts, \$21.50—f. o. b. Minneapolis. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. Write

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Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

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332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Use the
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and Car Loader

When you do without this machine you are not practicing economy but are paying for the machine without receiving its benefits. This machine will pay for itself in a



short time by raising the grade of the grain alone, not counting the labor saved and the increased capacity of your elevator. This

machine has been standard equipment in hundreds of grain elevators over a long period of years. Its worth has been proved. We have unsolicited letters from owners that prove our statement beyond a doubt.

Write for circular describing this machine.

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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9½ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

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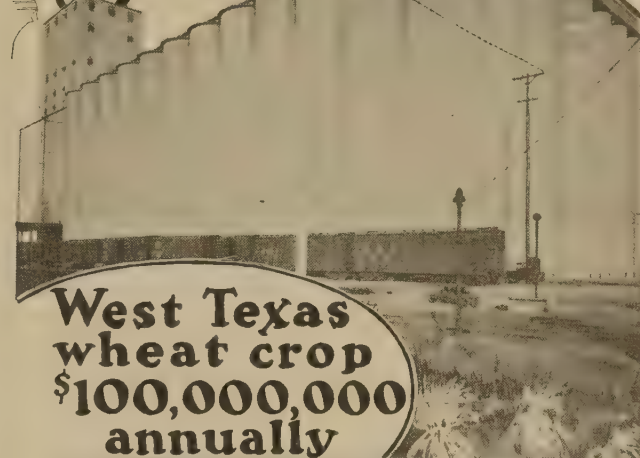
Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½ x 15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The granary of the Southwest



OPPORTUNITY BECKONS IN
FORT WORTH, THE NATION'S
FASTEST GROWING MARKET
and the Granary of the Southwest

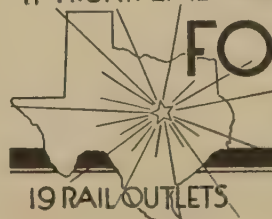
Grain Inspections at Fort Worth.

1925—	20,834	cars
1926—	27,536	cars
1927—	27,019	cars
1928—	37,274	cars
1929—	41,741	cars

Capacity of Fort Worth elevators has doubled in the past five years and is now in excess of 12,000,000 bushels. Two elevators now under construction will bring this capacity up to more than 14,000,000 bushels. **ADDITIONAL STORAGE CAPACITY OF AT LEAST 10,000,000 BUSHELS IS IMPERATIVELY NEEDED.**

New railroad construction in the Texas Panhandle, Western Oklahoma, Southwestern Kansas and Eastern New Mexico, built within the past three years, now under construction or about to be undertaken will total approximately 1,000 miles. This great network of Rock Island, Santa Fe and Frisco lines, covering one of the richest grain producing regions of the country, is destined to double the volume of grain handled in the Fort Worth market within the next five years.

11 TRUNK LINES



FORT WORTH

THE MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION
CENTRE OF THE SOUTHWEST

19 RAIL OUTLETS

For Information, Address Publicity Department
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Think It Over

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We have been given contracts to equip two hundred and sixty bins at Galveston and four hundred and eight at Houston with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

The GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY will have a total of three hundred and ten bins equipped having given us a contract in 1922 to equip fifty.

The HARRIS COUNTY HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL DISTRICT are making their first installation of the

Zeleny Thermometer System

We submit this information as conclusive evidence of the value of the System in storage bins, and to say that if you will make inquiry of those having the System you will be convinced that your bins should be equipped. Our catalogue No. 6 contains a list of users of only those having two or more installations. If you would like a copy, a letter-head or post card with your Firm name will bring you one.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

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Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER

Established 1893

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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

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Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Puller	{ Motors
Car { Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales { Truck
Conveying Machinery	{ Hopper
Distributor	{ Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	{ Chemicals
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Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	{ Steel or Zinc
{ Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
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best and most reliable information is
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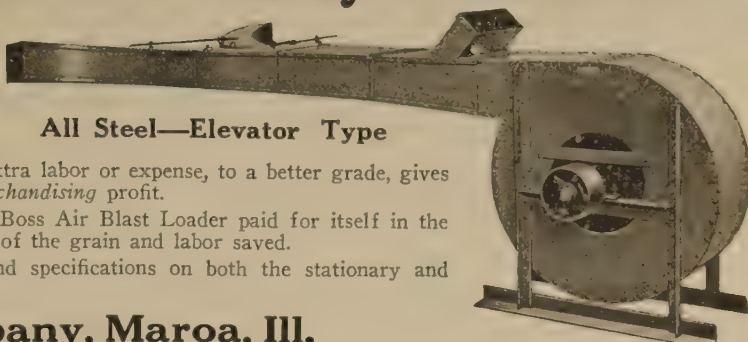
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350 Rooms **\$3** to **\$5** 350 Baths

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EXTRA \$15,000,000 PURCHASE

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Use Rubber Covered Belt for Cups—It Pays

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Complete Stocks

Guarantee Immediate
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*Designed and built by us in
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Direct Reduction Grain Tables on
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Just the thing for truck loads.

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Chicago, Ill.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator

Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

EARL SHEPHERD

DALHART, TEXAS

Designs—Builds—Equips

Grain Elevators

Chop Mills Warehouses

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of

GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

Ora Long

Garden City, Kans.

Builder of Better

Grain Elevators

ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

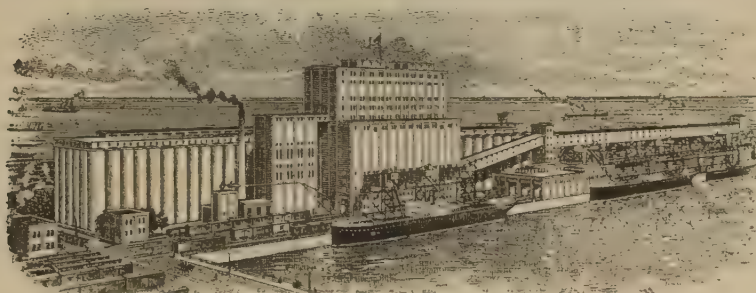
Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

*Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels*



*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



*Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels*

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

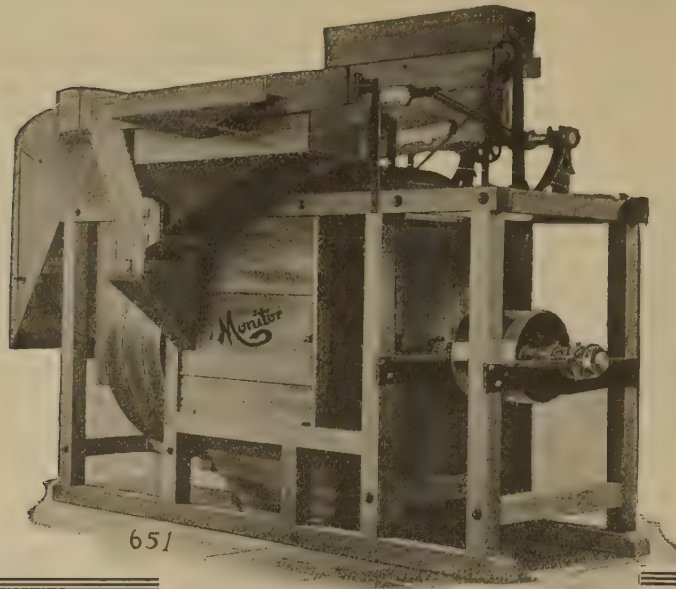
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete } Prompt
 Deliveries a
 Speciality



This May Be the Year

when a MONITOR Wheat Scourer will pay for itself in a season.

A touch of smut puts good wheat in a lower grade. A touch of the machine and the smut is gone and your wheat takes the grade its berry-quality entitles it to.

A little moisture at the wrong time and wheat will grow—will sprout. Again the scourer removes the sprout and puts the wheat back to grade.

You can handle and clip oats over the same machine, doubling your opportunity for profit.

A little foresight and later, you will not have to see good profits passing you by. Why not consider this?

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
Silver Creek, N. Y.) **BROCTON, NEW YORK**

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.

A. D. McPherson,
411 Utilities Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade

Dayton, Ohio

W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.

C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A. F. Shuler,
218 Iron Exchange

San Francisco, Calif.

John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street

Vancouver

Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.

Lansdowne, Penna.

C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 147

Seattle, Wash.

J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel

Canadian Plant

Tillsonburg, Ontario

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and two lumber yards for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—40,000 bus. elevator, 450 ton coal shed, seed house for sale; good location; price reasonable; no trade considered. Address 64M6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA elevator for sale; 50,000 bu. capacity. Good coal business in connection. Population of town 800. No competition. Priced to sell. Terms. Write 65N3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. MICH.—Elevator business for sale; dealing principally in grain, feeds, seeds, wool. Good dairy and poultry section. Excellent opportunity to get into business with small investment. Write 64L8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HINTON, OKLA.—A modern 25,000 bus. elvtr. for sale or trade on West Texas or Oklahoma land or Oklahoma City property. Property includes a 7-car warehouse, Jay Bee hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor, a fire-proof store building, and a filling station. Plenty of business. Address Zobisch Grain Co., Hinton, Okla.

NORTHERN KANSAS—Good frame elevator for sale; 18,000 bus. capacity; 20-h.p. motor, manlift, corn sheller, corn cleaner, truck lift, hopper scale; handles 100,000 per annum. Office detached with Howe wagon scale. All in good condition. On two railroads. Price \$6,000, or will trade for good western land. Clifton Grain Co., Clifton, Kans.

WIS.—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; attrition mill; half-ton feed mixer; corn cracker; diesel power; new concrete engine room; whse. for feed attached; 45 miles from St. Paul; on U. S. highway No. 10 and C. & N. W. R. R. with spur. No competition; ill-health reason for selling; low price; feed, grain, flour, etc., in stock at cost. Good dairy and poultry section; mix lots of poultry mash, dairy feeds, etc. Good buy. Write Woodville Elevator Company, Woodville, Wis.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SO. MINN.—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale or lease on easy terms to right party. Town of 1,500. Write A. S. Quevli, Lakefield, Minn.

WEST CENTRAL ILL.—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale; good wheat and oats prospect; electric power; excellent location; to close estate. Write Gertrude Garrett, Administratrix, Camp Point, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

EASTERN ILLINOIS ELEVATOR

First class grain elevator for sale; business long established; excellent coal, flour, feed and seed business with all modern equipment built for handling. Buildings and machinery in excellent condition. Address 65N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

Bulk concrete storage for sale—175,000 bushels, cribbed 50,000, sacked 75,000, total 300,000. Track scale, two switch tracks, ample ground. Located in town of ten to fifteen thousand in winter wheat territory in southwest. Price \$18,000, one-half cash, balance easy terms. Address 64K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY—Prefer to Lease. elevator netting \$10,000 profits yearly. Give full details. E. A. White, 25 N. Addison, Indianapolis, Ind.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL WANTED

WANTED complete chicken feed and molasses feed mill, either or both. Write condition, age, price and list of articles. Address 64L10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY— for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale; best loc. in cattle and hog community. No competition; doing good bus. Reason, poor health. Box 96, Ryan, Ia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO feed business for sale. A well-established trade on a standard, popular brand of feeds; feed, seed, lime and fertilizer. Building and equipment all ready to go. C. L. Oviatt, Macedonia, Ohio.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED GRAIN buyer wants position anywhere; 20 years' experience; can take entire charge. Address 65N18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED working year round in grain elevator, exper. in grain business; Ia., Ill., Minn., N. & S. Dak. preferred. Refs. Write 65N16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT MAN, 38, married, 15 years' experience managing elevators, wants position as manager or assistant anywhere. Address 65N7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of grain elevator in good grain territory in western Iowa or eastern S. D. Have had 24 years' experience; can furnish references. Must be good schools in town. Write Box 173, Elma, Ia.

EFFICIENT MANAGER with 7 yrs. exper. with farmers companies desires permanent position. Exper. in grain, lumber, all sidelines and livestock. Good bookkeeper; best refs. Otto E. Hueser, 5526 Wayne Ave., Chicago.

GENERAL SALES and traffic manager, able and expert on sales, traffic rates and claims, open for engagement, temporary, special or permanent connection with grain corporation or line of country elevators operating in grain, feeds, hay and straw. Address 65N21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ONE 20-H.P., 1800 R.P.M. 220 volt A.C. Fairbanks Morse motor and starter complete for sale; only slightly used; priced right. Write Jones Bros., Stone Bluff, Ind.

3-PHASE, 60-CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS

60-h.p., 1800 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
40-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
30-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
25-h.p., 1800 or 1200 R.P.M., 220/440 volt.
Many others. All speeds and sizes.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana

HELP WANTED

One of Wisconsin's leading grain firms doing a retail, wholesale and mixed carlot business, located in a city of 35,000 and having an established business of 25 years, desires a thoroughly experienced grain man, of pleasing personality in meeting the trade. We have a wonderful opening for the right man. Give full particulars in first letter. Address 65N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED: Copy of announcement sent out by the Rural Grain Co. stating that they had been taken over by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, or any other evidence to this effect. Remuneration forthcoming if necessary. Address 65N17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

332 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

SCALES FOR SALE

ONE GOOD ten truck, platform dump scales for sale; in good condition. Correspondence solicited. W. F. Bruell, Receiver of Siberz Bros. & Craig, Redfield, S. Dak.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC Soft Feed Scale for sale. Capacity three to six 100-lb. bags per minute. In excellent condition. Delaware Mills, Inc., Deposit, N. Y.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

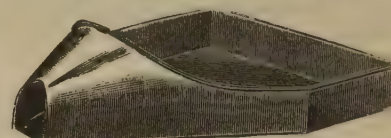
The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

20-H.P., 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle motor wanted. Write Garman Grain Company, Delphos, Ohio.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets $3 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book $7\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT, Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5½x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 3200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.

Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

STANDARD SEED and grain cleaner in good condition for sale; complete at less than half price. Write B. B. Anderson, Estherville, Ia.

FOR SALE—1 Prater No. 5 hammermill grinder with blower; slightly used A1 condition; priced to sell. Ingman Grain, Vermillion, Kans.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Hess pneumatic drier for sale. Used one season; 7,500 bushel capacity. Also Frost 80-h.p. boiler. All in good condition. Now is the time to install for full operation. Roy E. Taylor, Hudson, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS

Belt driven attrition mills \$75.00, \$125.00, \$175.00; motor drive 22" with 15 and 20-h.p. motors attached, \$750.00; Gruendler 30-h.p. direct connected hammer mill; also many other good used machines. Address The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will save you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One Fairbanks scale, 16 foot, 6 ton, with complete 3-inch top, in good condition, \$150.00. One Trann truck lift, complete, in good condition, \$150.00. One 10-h.p. Z-type, Kero or gas Fairbanks-Morse pump cooled gas engine, in good condition, \$100.00. Complete rope drive, 3 rope sheaves, one tightener, with weights, \$60.00. 50 foot drive-belt, rubber, 6-inch, \$10.00. 230 foot 1½ inch rope, \$15.00. One Torsion balance scale, \$15.00. One Howe dockage computing scale, \$10.00. One Hess moisture tester, \$20.00. One Cowans grain dockage tester, 6-inch belt, \$15.00. Address Steele Bros. & Orr, Meckling, S. D.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

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NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

No. 89 clipper cleaner; Wolf, Monitor and Invincible cleaners; Hess & Huhn grain driers; corn, wheat and buckwheat scourers; Bowsher mills; 2 and 3 pair high roller mills; Prinz oat separator; Monitor oat clipper; exact weight scale 1 oz. to 250 lb.; 2 and 4 bus. Fairbanks automatic scales; Fairbanks 100 lb. bagging scale; hopper, floor, platform scales; air blast car loader; hammer mills; bag piler; new Humphrey manlift; vertical and horizontal batch mixers; elevator cups all sizes; elevators all sizes; corn cutters and graders; oat crushers; 20", 22" and 24" motor driven Monarch attrition mills; 4 water wheels; water wheel governors; rotex sifter; 24" French burr mill; new and used belting; corn shellers. We have complete equipments for grain elevators, corn meal mills, feed and flour mills, with very attractive prices. Write before purchasing elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND 24" Roberts hammer mills, complete with collector and piping, for sale cheap. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One (1) stand, three pair high belt driven roller mill. The Carr Milling Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

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A GOOD second-hand seed cleaner wanted, prefer a clipper, about 147 size. Address Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., Ipava, Ill.

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Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER OPERATOR IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

FARMERS GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.

Equipped with the
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UP-TO-DATE ELEVATORS CAN'T AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT SKF BEARINGS....CAN YOURS?

THE right step toward modernization SKF Ball Bearings in grain elevators. Throughout the industry operators who have installed SKF have a rightful feeling of satisfaction with the results obtained. By no means can the trend to anti-friction bearings be considered a fad. Actual economies definitely proved by dollar and cents figures plus the freedom from worry over fire hazard have shown SKF a profitable and paying investment from every angle.

Take the case of the Farmers Grain and Supply Co., of Greensburg, Kansas as a typical example. There's no doubt about SKF Performance here. They say, "We handled approximately 275,000 bushels last year without a hot bearing this with one leg. We speeded up the leg and put on extra cups thereby almost doubling the capacity of the leg." And on

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SKF Ball Bearings in your grain elevator will bring lower power costs or enable you to do more work with the same power. You don't have to lubricate them constantly or else "take a chance" when the grains coming fast. Once or twice a year will do nicely for the average installation. And when you put on your hat at night to go home, just forget about SKF's there's no worry about fire.

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P. S.—You'll be surprised how fast SKF Bearings pay for themselves out of the economies effected and after that you're all to the good.

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SKF
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 9, 1930

IF THE price of wheat continues to decline, the champions of coercion will have hardly enough left to pay the pool expenses, but of course they must be paid before a second installment is paid the poor producers.

GRASSHOPPERS are said to be swarming over the Dakota and Montana wheat fields and threatening all crops with destruction. Evidently the friends of the Farm Board overlook the fact that it is too late to reduce this year's acreage of spring wheat.

BY CLEANING and decorating the interior of your grain office and surrounding it with attractive shrubs, flowers and grass you prove your pride in your place of business and induce new and old prospects to visit you. Try it and send us a photograph of the results.

THE REPEATED demands emanating from the Farm Board for a reduction in the acreage planted to wheat and cotton will be heeded in the usual way. When the farmers want advice on agricultural operations they will not consult politicians, agitators or farm machinery makers.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT that prices for wheat and cotton are much below the amount loaned upon these two commodities, by the government, there are still some officials who are saying there will be no loss. Not one of them, however, would be willing to take up these loans.

THE FARM BOARD and the U. S. D. A., might just as well save their breath and government money, in so far as urging farmers to cut down on wheat production. Some will and some won't; some can and some cant, and the net result will be no reduction in the acreage for the country as a whole.

CODES OF ETHICS, trade practice rules and "gentlemen's agreements," are good only if and when they are lived up to. If used as a shield to hide shady transactions, they had better be abandoned. Expecting "the other fellow" to be fair and square and then taking advantage of him is not ethical and it is not right.

A TWELVE year old boy at Madison Mills, O., could not resist the temptation to jump into a bin from which wheat was being drawn. His cries as his body was sucked down attracted the elevator men, but they were unable to get it out in time to resuscitate the child. Children should not be permitted to use the elevator as a playhouse.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL effect of the Department of Agriculture's latest prediction of "seven years of lower prices for wheat" may be decidedly depressing to wheat growers who believe in the meddling politicians, but it will not result in the reduced acreage demanded. The individual farmer will continue to plant what he pleases as is his right to do.

A GOOD MANY WHEAT FARMERS are awaiting with much curiosity to hear what Chairman Legge and Sec'y Hyde are going to propose in the way of crop substitution for the acres they are warned not to plant to wheat. Corn, oats, rye, poultry, dairy products etc., are also low priced and changing over may simply be "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

FROM THE WAY in which prices on various agricultural products have been declining in recent weeks it would seem that more stabilization corporations, including doubtless another one for wheat, were needed. With Congress ready to adjourn there is no chance to secure more government money and the \$500,000,000 originally appropriated won't go very far.

THE INSTALLATION of anti-friction bearings by elevator operators in different parts of the country proves conclusively that they are determined to reduce their power requirements to a minimum as well as to reduce the labor and expense of lubrication. Those installing new machines or machinery owe it to themselves to compute carefully the savings possible thru substituting anti-friction for plain bearings.

THE EXPERIENCE of various railway unions that have gone into the banking business should serve as danger signals to those "relievers" who would have the farmers retain control of their products from the time they leave the farm down to the ultimate consumers. Leadership is the prime factor in every successful business enterprise and the best farmer in this country might quickly fail as the head of a pool.

THE BRITISH Government seems determined to encourage a greater production of wheat corn and barley in the United Kingdom by guaranteeing a fixed price for home-grown grain. Evidently the efforts of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board to boost prices on European consumers has stirred European Governments to protect their domestic producers, so American farmers will lose some markets for good.

FORTY-FIVE cents as a first payment on new crop wheat will not be considered liberal when producers learn that the pool contemplates charging interest on the advances as is reported in our account of the Oklahoma meeting. If the grower sold all his wheat to the local elevators and put the cash to work he would collect at least 6% interest on the market value of his wheat instead of paying interest for using one-half the value of his own grain.

WHAT are the farmers doing with the acres they ceased planting to wheat on the demands of Alex. Legge of the Farm Board. He will be greatly disappointed if the wheat growers neglect to plant their reduced acreage to hickory so he can make more farm implements for the wheat growers of Europe and South America. Not every public office is a private snap, but the taxpayers always pay the bill and generally the office holders are the only ones benefited.

THE POLITICIANS who pretend to know so much about business may have learned recently that storing a large surplus of wheat and cotton in the market's show windows is sure to depress the price. The name, character or capital of the holder gains no immunity from our economic laws. If the grain gamblers McKelvie has been raving about had been encouraged to export our surplus wheat in the usual way it would not now be a wet blanket on the market.

IN THE ABSENCE of exporters' bids for wheat country shippers of the Southwest are wondering what they can afford to pay for new grain. The "far seeing" politicians and agitators who have been trying to drive the experienced dealers out of the grain business have not recognized the necessity of finding a market for the new crop before it is harvested, so prices will continue to sag until enterprising grain exporters are free to conduct their business without Governmental interference.

A LARGE percentage of the Oklahoma wheat growers are so disgusted with the prevailing low prices they are storing on their farms or in the country elevators. They are convinced the price can not possibly go any lower, even with the Farm Board's large stock in the show windows, so they propose to hold for what may be a higher price. Country elevator operators are anxious to help the growers and many are charging only two cents a bushel the first month and one cent a month thereafter, which is not enough to pay the interest on their investment.

THE FARM BOARD seems to be working under a warehousing act instead of a marketing act. Now that the terminal elevators are badly congested with old wheat the Board is credited with planning to fill the idle lake boats with wheat. That would keep the grain in the markets show windows so it would continue to exert a depressing influence on prices. The Board admits it is stuck for over fifty million bushels of wheat at the pegged price. Why not market it abroad and relieve North America's congestion?

WASHINGTON correspondents of the daily press are already preparing their readers for an increase in taxes because of the "pension bills and the unexpected increase of a hundred million dollars in the expenditures of the Farm Board." Why not instead send representatives to Congress who will abolish the Farm Board, the Shipping Board, the Postal Savings Banks, all Government Barge Service and the printing of envelopes by the Post Office department as demanded recently by the National Editorial Ass'n? Get the Government out of business.

STORING grain unhedged as a speculation is an unprofitable operation, taking one year with another. One Minnesota co-operative that suffered a loss of \$4,000 on stored grain last year has voted to operate hereafter on the Capper-Volstead strict co-operative basis, apparently to be in position to join the government pool and shift any future losses to the Stabilization Corp. The stockholders were so dissatisfied with the results of storage that they authorized the directors to discontinue the practice.

STABILIZING the prices of wheat, cotton and other farm products does not appear to be in the line of easy accomplishment with the Farm Board. Another trial at pegging the price might effect another decline in the price of wheat. While another reduction might displease the producers it would help to convince doubting Thomas that the politicians and agitators can override economic laws any time it suits their sweet pleasure. Legge admits holding fifty million bushels in which the loss is over 35 cts. and he insists on holding it over the market as a threat to wicked speculators who might dare to spring the market by buying a few million bushels. How these bureaucrats do *help* the farmer.

BORAH'S bill to license and regulate all commission merchants, dealers and brokers selling perishable commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, has been enacted into law and the Dept. of Agri. heads are busily selecting another army of lazy bureaucrats to charge on law abiding citizens. The producers and consumers will support the army and the sharpers who have no intention of heeding the law will move or change their names. The honest merchant who conducts his business on the square without law constitutes 97 per cent of those in the business; he must be taxed, regulated and browbeaten because of the three sharpers and the desire of the bureaucrats for more sinecures.

IN ALLEGING that the loss of several cents per bushel by the holders of Chicago wheat warehouse certificates was "unjustifiable" the future trading com'te of the Millers National Federation loses sight of the fundamental fact that an owner of property always must bear the risk of damage when the warehousemen who have the care of the grain have discharged their full duty. The millers have a remedy. By going outside of the pit and contracting for future delivery subject to approval when loaded out the millers can be sure of getting the grade purchased. The suggestion by the com'te that future trading should be prohibited by the government in any market that does not guarantee the grade of grain loaded out on pit contracts needs careful consideration before adoption. The warehousemen might prefer to go out of business rather than be placed in position of making good at their own expenses the natural deterioration of grain in store; and, then there would be no pit contracts available to millers.

Handling Side Lines

To the live, up-to-date country grain dealer, the opportunities for making good money, through the handling of side lines, were never better.

The country is growing in population and in wealth and there is an ever expanding demand for services of various kinds, as well as for numerous products that are strictly first class.

It is often said that there is already too much competition in most lines of business, and while that is undoubtedly true, it is also true that it is the inefficient, the thoughtless and the careless man in business, who fails.

It is not so much a question of how many side lines a country elevator manager should handle as it is the right kind. In some locations good money is made on coal. In others it is gas, or fertilizer, or building material, or feed, or seed.

In some locations the opportunity comes through grinding and mixing the farmers' feed, supplying, perchance, minerals, salt, bone meal, linseed meal or cottonseed meal. In other locations it comes through making one or more high grade and trade marked brands of ready mixed feeds and of developing more than simply a local market for the product. In still others, it comes through the working up of a commercial trucking business.

The first thing to do is to analyze the whole situation. The next thing is to capitalize on the results of this analysis, and the third thing is to systematize whatever effort may be put forth, and barring accident, success is pretty sure to follow.

Dig in and win, the poets say;

Dig in and win, as well you may;

But do not forget—No, never forget

That it's digging that wins in this world of strife;

And not vain regret or the toil-free life.

Would Control World Production

A resolution was recently introduced in Congress, which would provide for the calling of an international conference on trade and agriculture. Among the objectives is one to provide a world-wide crop reporting system and one to control and prevent agricultural surpluses on the world markets.

Perhaps both could eventually be worked out, to a certain extent, but wide fluctuations from year to year in per unit production would preclude the possibility of reaching anything like a balance in the production of agricultural products. Furthermore, consumption, in a good many countries is largely influenced by prices and these naturally fluctuate from season to season and from year to year.

Keeping Its Intrinsic Value

At the annual convention of the Millers' Nat'l Federation on May 22-23, George S. Milnor of the Grain Stabilization Corp'n, and the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n said they were not attempting to say what wheat was going to be worth, but that they were going to **try** to prevent its being sold below what it was intrinsically worth and he thought "they were going to be able to do just that."

Naturally wheat was **intrinsically** worth just as much then as it is now, but July wheat, in Chicago ranged from 1.04¼ to 1.07½ on that date while the range on June 30 was from .88½ to .89¾ and during the interim, it has gone as low as .87¾. Same wheat—same intrinsic value and yet there has been a drop of nearly 20 cents in the price despite Mr. Milnor's promise that the government would **try** to prevent its going below its intrinsic value. There are about 100,000,000 persons in this country who would be pleased to have him say in cents or in dollars and cents, if need be, just what the intrinsic value of a bushel of wheat really is.

It's Still U. S. Wheat

The Farm Board says it is going to hold its 1929 wheat, while the 1930 crop is being marketed, unless the price advances to the level at which the purchases were made. This wheat, however, is still in this country, and aside from that which is being stored free by the millers, it is costing the government real money for storage and insurance. No one, aside from the members of the Farm Board, the Stabilization Corp'n and perhaps the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n, knows what the total is. The nearest approach to any figures given out is a statement from George S. Milnor, to the effect that the amount withdrawn from the market "is approximately three times" the amount of this year's increase over last year's, in the visible supply.

As the visible supply, at the time the above statement was made, totaled 109,641,000 bus., against 92,148,000 on the same date in 1929, it will be seen that the figure would be in the neighborhood of 52,500,000 bus. Deducting that quantity from the June 21, 1930 visible would leave only a little over 57,000,000 bus., in the "free" visible.

Compared with last year's figure this total is quite a sizable drop. Compared with previous years, it loses its significance, for in no previous year since 1893 has the July 1 visible exceeded the 57,162,000 bus., now in store even with this deduction. As a matter of fact July 1 visible has run as low as 785,000 bus. and the average for the past 25 years, up to and including 1929, was only 23,515,000.

Statistically we have too much wheat and either new uses or new markets must be found for it, if prices are not to be demoralized when this government grain is finally offered for sale.

Would Retain Present Marketing System?

In a recent speech at Kansas City, Chairman Legge is quoted as saying that the government intended to aid, and not supplant the present marketing system. That would be very fine indeed, but the Agricultural Marketing Act, under which the Farm Board is working, specifically provides otherwise.

It is true that no law is self enforcing and that if those who are sworn to enforce it, do not believe in the principles of some of the sections or feel that they are not enforceable, they can very largely make of the measure what they think it ought to be, if too much noise is not made by those who, Shylock-like, would exact their pound of flesh.

In this specific instance, Mr. Legge may now have "seen the light," and have come to appreciate the absolute necessity of the present grain trade. His talk at Kansas City, if correctly reported, clearly indicates as much. He, however, is only one of the nine members constituting the Board, and there are rumors that, although recently re-appointed and for a period of 6 years, he may resign in the not distant future.

Viewed from this angle, it may be wise to review what the Republican platform had to say about farm relief and to recall what President Hoover had to say at the time of the first meeting of the Farm Board. It may also be well to remember that the most of the members of the Board are pool minded and that some, if not a majority, want the farmers to control their products clear down to the time they reach the ultimate consumer.

As to the Republican platform, it said:

"The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned-and-controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution."

President Hoover in his first talk to the Farm Board, on July 15, 1929, said, in part: "I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities that lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the facts and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them more nearly to adjust production needs; to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised, soundly founded and well managed that, by effecting economies and giving stability, they will grow in strength over the years to come."

Do either of these indicate that no effort will be made to eliminate the present methods of handling farm products?

Is there anything in the Agricultural Marketing Act which says that these methods are to be retained and improved, instead of being destroyed?

Was anything said during the first year of the Farm Board's existence to indicate any such feeling upon the part of a majority of the members or upon the part of any other officials in Washington?

Does the statement made by Mr. Legge on June 24, to the effect that the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n would handle about 300,000,000 bus. of this year's wheat crop, re-

fect any tendency toward a return to personal initiative and private enterprise?

We hope Mr. Hoover and Mr. Legge have at last seen the light, and if the latter has, we hope he may continue as chairman of the Farm Board. Under such conditions much that would be helpful to the farmers might be accomplished. It must not be forgotten, however, that the vicious Marketing Act is still upon the statute books; that Congress has adjourned, and that even if a special session should be called for the specific purpose of amending or annulling the law, Congress, as it is now constituted, would never agree to make any change.

The answer, from the angle of the men in the grain, feed and seed trades, is to be "on the square"; to render a superior service, and to take advantage of every possible opportunity to show not only to the farmers but to consumers, as well, the utter folly of what is being attempted through the Marketing Act.

A Substitute Plan of Relief

Critics of the Agricultural Marketing Act and of the activities of the Farm Board have been severely condemned for not offering some alternative plan of farm relief. Not a day passes without some of the farmers "friends" saying to these critics, "If, as you say, this Act will not help, why don't you work out and propose some definite plan that will?"

Well, in the first place, there are a hundred varieties of this "farm problem," and a plan that might be helpful in one state, or section, could easily be harmful or even ruinous, elsewhere.

There are those who say that higher prices to the farmer for what he produces will solve all of his problems, but in the face of present overproduction and the prospect that higher prices would seriously aggravate that condition, any program having as its sole aim the boosting of farm prices would soon collapse of its own weight. Under the stimulus of high prices during the World War, agricultural production was tremendously stepped up and the most of the farm ills of the past ten years are directly attributable to that very fact.

As has previously been said by the Journal, there are too many farmers. The use of improved machinery has enabled them to produce larger crops with less man labor. Better methods generally, have enlarged the production of fruits, vegetables, livestock, eggs, milk, butter, etc. The farm output has expanded faster than has our population, and because machines now do the most of our hard work, we do not eat as heavily as we formerly did.

Substituting "this crop" for "that one," may help a little and in some localities, but there is a very definite limit on that plan, for aside from some tropical fruits, some seeds, some eggs, some wool, some wheat (largely in bond, for export) and sugar, we are exporters rather than importers. Substitution which would result in expanding an already burdensome surplus would be harmful and not helpful.

Percentage reduction of acreage, and of all other farm production, could not, by any stretch of the imagination be considered a form of relief, for such a plan could not be forced upon the farmers and voluntary

agreements would, under the stress of financial needs or desires, hold but few of them. Furthermore, unused acreage and unused farm facilities would simply add to production costs, without adding to farm profits.

Offering a substitute relief plan, therefore, that does not call for a reduction in the number of farmers, and a consequent reduction of farm overhead expense, must fall flat. No liquidation and no Farm Board are needed for the working out of that program.

There are not so many farmers now as there were a year ago, and the number has been decreasing for a number of years. When a balance will be reached is hard to say. The natural law of the survival of the fittest will eventually take care of the whole matter. No other plan will.

To suggest that there may ever come a time when all of our farmers will be prosperous is ridiculous. That would indeed be the dawn of the millennium.

Damages for Injury in Elevator Driveway

The Supreme Court of Nebraska on May 1, 1930, affirmed a verdict awarding damages to Joseph J. Luther for injuries sustained in the driveway of the elevator operated by the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, defendant. The suit came up on appeal from the District Court of Lancaster County.

The gasoline engine operating the machinery was near where the horses stood; and unloaded wagons driving out had to pass between two large concrete blocks. The exhaust from the engine was out of a small building the top of which was even with the horses' heads, there having been trouble before with the noise of the exhaust scaring the horses.

Plaintiff testified: "Well, as the grain was running out—the engine scared them in the first place, being right in front of them, and when this started the machinery it began looking behind it and immediately pranced around and kind of stepped back, and he stepped off with his hind foot off of the bridge on the south side, and then in order to keep from falling he lunged ahead, and I had to give slack on the lines or it would have jerked me off the wagon, and before I could get the slack up it hit those rocks and threw me off the seat." "My going over those rocks threw me off."

The answer of the defendant admits that the plaintiff was injured; but it alleges it was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff, in that he lost control of his team; that the plaintiff knew the team to be vicious and unruly before he drove into the elevator, and that if the plaintiff had exercised ordinary care in selecting the team or in driving into the elevator said accident would not have occurred. It is also alleged that the plaintiff was familiar with the elevator and all its apparatus, including the dump, bridge, engine house and rocks.

The court said: It is the duty of the owner of property to exercise reasonable care to maintain it in a safe condition. *Perrine v. Union Stock Yards Co.*, 81 Neb. 790, 116 N. W. 776. There is evidence in this case to prove that the driveway thru the elevator was not safe; that there was no guard rail provided for the bridge; that proper and customary construction required such a guard rail; that the gas engine for operating the machinery of the elevator was located in a place that was not proper or customary in grain elevators; that its location was such as to be likely to frighten horses while wagons were being unloaded; that horses had been frightened in said elevator; that horses had been frightened by said engine; that rocks were laid upon the driveway so that a slight deviation from the track might tip a wagon in driving out.—230 N.W. Rep. 662.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Facts Showing Ownership Wanted

Grain Dealers Journal: Am looking for a copy of the notice sent out either by the Rural Grain Co. or the Farmers National Grain Corporation announcing that the former firm had been taken over by the latter. Any authentic information convincing of this action will be greatly appreciated.—J. L. P.

Immediate Shipment?

Grain Dealers Journal: "Immediate shipment" of bulk grain five days, including days of sale and shipment? Wire reply.—Galveston Mills, Gretna, Va.

Ans.: According to Rule 5 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n any given number of days shall mean calendar days, excluding date of sale, in which to load and ship grain to apply on a sale for shipment. When the word "Immediate" is used the following meaning shall be implied: "Three Days."

Therefore seller has three days not including day of sale but including day of loading, to load out the car.

Poison for Rats?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am overrun with rats in warehouses. There is so much feed and grain for them to eat and get into that it is almost impossible to get them to eat poison food. They are in the buildings and under them. Can the Journal advise me the best means to clean them out? What to use or do it is a problem, as we can kill some of them one way and another but they seem to get thicker after all.—Elmer G. Porter, Caywood, N. Y.

Ans.: Red squill powder is highly recommended as a rat poison, as it is not harmful to domestic animals or poultry. It is sold by the wholesale drug houses, and should be mixed with food eaten by rats.

Chairman's Right to Vote?

Grain Dealers Journal: At a meeting of the board of directors of our co-operative elevator company a financial question came up. We have nine directors on our board but one of the members is at present abroad and will be for some months. When a vote was to be taken on this question it was decided to vote by ballot and the Chairman and all directors present voted and the result was a tie, four to four. Article VI, sec. 6 of our by-laws reads as follows: Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings at all meetings of shareholders or directors.

The officers of the company are chairman, vice chairman and sec'y treas., and are chosen from the nine directors of the board.

The question seems to be. Has the chairman a right to vote except in case of tie.—Amandus Skog, Sec'y, Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Albert City, Ia.

Ans.: The chairman, having been elected a director, does not lose his right to vote as one of the directors on matters coming before that body, by reason of his elevation to the chairmanship.

Quoting Henry M. Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, Art. X on chairmen: If a member of the assembly "He can vote with the minority when it will produce a tie vote and thus cause the motion to fail; but he can not vote twice, first to make a tie and then to give the casting vote."

Registering Trade Name for Feed?

Grain Dealers Journal: We wish to register a trade name for feed we are manufacturing and would like for you to advise the method by which this trade mark should be registered. We notice you have a column in each issue showing new registrations.—Urmston Grain & Seed Co., by C. W. Urmston, Anderson, Ind.

Ans.: The personal attendance of applicants at the Patent Office is not desired. Their business can be transacted by correspondence; and an attorney is not required, tho an attorney will facilitate the application for one not familiar with such matters.

The applicant must pay a fee of \$10;

File a statement of name and address, class of merchandise and particular description of goods and length of time used;

A drawing of the trade-mark signed by the applicant;

Five specimens of the mark as actually used on the goods; and declaration of ownership.

The regulations prescribed by the Patent Office for the guidance of applicants and the law in full may be obtained on application to the U. S. Patent Office, Department of Commerce, for the 43-page pamphlet entitled "U. S. Statutes concerning the Registration of Trade-Marks with the Rules of the Patent Office Relating Thereto."

Shrinkage of Wheat in Drying?

Grain Dealers Journal: In one issue of the Journal was a table showing the deduction of shrinkage on corn, which also showed the invisible loss after drying.

I wonder whether there is a similar table, or some way to figure the shrinkage when drying wheat. We have two ways to figure this shrinkage, but want to check up with other kinds of methods.—Herman Krahn, supt., Sunset Elevator Co., Galveston, Tex.

Ans.: The same table showing shrinkage and invisible loss after drying corn applies to any other grain. This table is found on page 671 of the Grain Dealers Journal for Nov. 25, 1924.

A table is not needed if the formula is used, as follows.

To find the final weight and shrinkage on any given lot of grain which has been dried, the original weight and the moisture content before and after drying being known, work out the following proportion:

(Percentage of dry matter after drying): (Percentage of dry matter before drying):: (Original weight): (Final weight).

Example: What will be the shrinkage in weight on 1,000 bus. of wheat if the moisture content is reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent?

(Dry matter after drying) = $100 - 15 = 85$ per cent.

(Dry matter before drying) = $100 - 25 = 75$ per cent.

(Original weight of wheat) = 1,000 bushels. Therefore $85:75::1,000: x$.

Multiplying 1,000 by 75 and dividing the product by 85 the final weight is found to be 882.4 bus., giving a shrinkage equivalent to 117.6 bus., or 11.76 per cent.

If the weight before and after drying is known the moisture content after drying can be calculated from the moisture content before drying, by the following formula:

(Weight after drying): (Original weight):: (Percentage of dry matter in original): (x).

Thus: If 1,000 bus. of grain containing 25 per cent moisture are reduced to 900 bus. on drying, what will be the percentage of moisture in the dried grain? Multiply 1,000 by 75 and divide by 900. Result x is found to be 83.33 per cent, and the moisture content of the dried grain 100 less 83.33, or 16.67 per cent. In this case, while the shrinkage in weight was 10 per cent from 1,000 to 900 the reduction in moisture content was only 8.33 per cent, from 25 to 16.67 per cent.

Inspection Not Permitted?

Grain Dealers Journal: A short time since we sold a car of corn to a merchant at a point in Georgia situated on the line of the Southern Railway. The corn was sold for No. 3 white, federally inspected and we furnished official inspection.

The corn was shipped to our order, notify, with no permit allowing inspection at destination. The corn moved out of Evansville, Indiana, via the L. & N., c/o Southern Railway at Chattanooga.

It develops that the party to whom the corn was shipped is president of the bank to which we sent our draft and we have been advised that the bank delivered our B/L to the consignee without payment of draft and he delivered the B/L to the agent of the Southern Railway and in company with the Georgia state chemist proceeded to inspect the grain. After they had concluded that the corn was not No. 3 white, although it had been inspected by a federally appointed inspector the consignee went back to the agent of the Southern Railway took up the B/L and delivered it to the bank from whom he had received it, then refused payment of our draft. By this act he repudiated his contract in the purchase of his corn from us and forced us to make other disposition. To do this we were compelled to forward it to another market on which we sustained a considerable loss.

The L. & N. Railroad being the originating line we filed our claim with them alledging that inspection had been allowed without our consent. After taking the matter up with the Southern Railway the claim agent of the L. & N. has returned our papers and declined to pay the claim.

Has there been any legal decisions rendered in favor or against railroads in cases where they have permitted inspection without consent of the shipper and if so kindly send us copies of these decisions. Do you think we have a valid claim against the railroad companies that handled this car and especially so against the Southern Railway.—A. Waller & Company, Henderson, Ky.

Ans.: The notation on the B/L that "Inspection will not be permitted unless provided by law or unless permission is indorsed on B/L or given in writing by the shipper" is for the protection of the railroad company, and is not a guaranty that the railroad company as agent of the shipper will not permit inspection by the buyer. It works out that a buyer can not successfully bring suit against a carrier for refusing inspection, under the S/O B/L.

If the seller makes claim against the carrier for permitting inspection contrary to the notation on the B/L the carrier takes refuge in the law, the rules of the market or the custom of the trade, to defeat the claim.

In *Plumb v. Bridge*, Supreme Court of New York, 113 N. Y. Supp. 92, it was held that the right of a buyer to inspect goods bought is not affected by the fact that the seller shipped them to the point of delivery in his own name.

This point was argued out in the Illinois Appellate Court by Wm. R. Bach, attorney of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, with the unsatisfactory result the court found that the buyer could inspect and refuse the wheat altho the clause "Inspection not Permitted" was contained in the B/L, and in the same case held the railroad company only to nominal damages for what it termed a "technical violation of the contract of carriage." This case was that of Paul Kuhn, Terre Haute, Ind., shipping four cars of wheat from Ashmore, Ill., to the Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., thru a broker there, who had neglected to pass on to buyer the stipulation that Terre Haute weights and inspection were to be final.

In the case of the shipment to the Georgia point on the Southern Ry. seller's recourse is against the buyer, not the railroad company, if his contract specified that the weights and grades furnished by seller should be final. It is not sufficient that seller furnished the inspection certificate. It must be stated in writing in the contract that seller's inspection certificate as furnished by him was final.

The laws of Indiana, Illinois and some

other states provide for inspection by buyer and the railroad company is powerless to refuse the privilege. Therefore, as stated in the foregoing, the seller's recourse is against the buyer on the contract.

Feed Value of Wild Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please let us know as to feeding value of the black wild oats (mill oats), also inform us as to the palatability of these oats, also as to whether or not they contain any toxic elements which might cause disturbances of the digestive tract.—F. S. Wertz & Son, D. Arthur Karr, sales manager, Reading, Pa.

Ans.: The wild oat of commerce is known as a mill oat because it is sold by the wheat flour mills of the Northwest where it is separated in great quantities from wheat by the cleaning machinery. The wild oats are sold at a discount under white oats of from 5 to 25 cents per bushel, according to whether oats are low or high priced.

Just as with white oats, the feeding value varies with the weight per bushel, as the groat, or inner kernel, is thin or fat. One Kansas City grain company mixes 50 per cent wild oats with 50 per cent cultivated oats and sells them under a trade name. The wild oat is not fed straight, one reason being that the hull is tougher than that of the white oat. The groat in the wild oat is usually smaller than in the white oat, diminishing its feeding value to that extent.

Wild oats do not contain any toxic elements that might cause disturbances of the digestive tract. The allegation that the awns protruding from the side of the oat cause horses to have sore mouths has not been substantiated. If fed to pigs the wild oats, just as cultivated oats, will cause disturbances of the digestive tract, because the stomach of the pig can not handle the hull.

Three kinds of wild oats are known. One is large, dark brown and bristly. Another is smaller, gray, with heavier groats, and a third is a whiter hybrid. To make sure it is a wild oat look for the cup-like depression or slanting scar at the base of the seed.

Visible Supply

Grain Dealers Journal: In your Mar. 26 number you answered an inquiry concerning the markets that are included in the visible supply figures as put out by the Chicago Board of Trade, by Bradstreets, and by the U. S. D. A. Upon checking over these lists we find that such important wheat markets as Salina, Kan., Enid, Okla., and Amarillo, Tex., are not included in any of them. Can you advise us why?—C. T. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ans.: There are several reasons for the omission of markets that are quite important in the handling of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, the 5 grains for which visible supply figures are regularly compiled.

In the first place, only that grain which is in public elevators or which is afloat is considered as in the visible supply. If it has been purchased by some flour or feed mill, it is no longer "visible." If it is stored in a country mill or elevator, it has not yet become a part of the visible supply.

In some of the markets there is not enough public storage available to take care of more than a small percentage of the grain that may at certain seasons of the year come in, and to show only a few thousand bushels in the visible supply might be considered a reflection upon the importance of these markets. For that reason local Board of Trade officials might prefer to have their markets omitted from these tables.

Then again, there are some cities that do not have very active Boards of Trade and getting figures from them might prove difficult, and finally, there are some cities that have never asked the Chicago Board of Trade to have their figures included, and agreed to compile them and send them in by wire, and doubtless the same thing is true in so far as Bradstreet and the U. S. D. A. are concerned.

There has been but little recent change in the list of cities included in the Chicago Board figures and for that reason yearly comparisons closely reflect actual conditions. The same thing may be said of the Bradstreet figures, but not of those of the U. S. D. A., for there have been quite a number of additions to that list as well as some eliminations since the department first began to compile and make public these figures in August, 1926.

Attaching Proceeds of Draft?

Grain Dealers Journal: Will you kindly give us references in your past issues of Journal referring to Court decisions involving the legality of attaching funds in a collecting bank that were received in payment of a cash or demand draft item with valuable papers attached which had been forwarded thru the mail by a correspondent bank subject to protest if not paid when presented? The item having been first deposited with sending bank as a cash item for which depositor received immediate cash credit in his pass book when making the deposit.

Would like to see citations to court decisions covering this point.—The Mid-State Grain Co., by E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ans.: When the funds sought to be attached are the property of the judgment debtor they can be levied upon successfully even tho in the custody of the bank. The whole question is: "whose money is it?"

When the draft has been passed along for collection the proceeds are subject to attachment anywhere along the line. If one of the banks in the chain bought the draft for cash the proceeds can not be attached. Especially is this true if bought without recourse. The facts and the course of dealing in each case determine the law applicable.

The decisions are not very helpful, since they are contradictory, on apparently the same basis of fact. Following are a few.

Where a purchaser of a shipment of broom-corn to whom the shipper was indebted paid the amount of a sight draft attached to the B/L, which had credited the shipper therewith, thus recognizing the bank as the owner of the shipment, it could not repudiate the bank's title and attach the proceeds as the property of the shipper.—Ladd & Tilton Bank v. Commercial State Bank. Supreme Court of Oregon. 130 Pacific Rep. 975.

Shippers of hay having indorsed in blank the B/L and assigned and delivered it to a bank, together with attached draft, and it having given them credit therefor on its books and in their passbook for the amount of the draft, and allowed them to draw thereon, title to the hay passed to it, so that it is not subject to attachment, nor the proceeds of its sale to garnishment, by their creditors.—F. A. Officer v. F. & M. Nat'l Bank, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 230 Southwestern Rep. 226.

That draft drawn on consignee named in B/L attached was payable direct to bank and credit given to drawer's checking account was not conclusive that title to draft and its proceeds were intended to pass to bank, where bank took it subject to presentation for payment and charged drawer interest until proceeds of draft were received. If understanding was that drawer would reimburse the bank if draft was not paid, whether title to draft passed at that time was a question of intention of parties to be determined from evidence.—Mayfield Co. v. First Nat'l Bank of Terrell. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 287 Southwestern Rep. 510.

If the amount of existing deposit plus the draft is checked out by the depositor before notice of claim of a creditor other than the consignee, the bank is a purchaser for value and the funds realized are not subject to attachment, altho the depositor makes subsequent deposits sufficient to keep a balance to his credit at all times.—B. C. Branham v. Drew Grocery Co. Supreme Court of Mississippi. 111 Southern Rep. 155.

For full reports of court decisions on attachment of proceeds in possession of banks see the following back numbers of the Grain Dealers Journal:

Mayfield Co. v. First Nat. Bank of Terrell. Vol. 63, page 260. This was the third trial of this case and the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas decided in favor of the attaching buyer. 18 S. W. 775.

National Hay Co. & National Bank of Commerce. Supreme Court of Alabama. Vol. 49 G. D. J. page 141. 93 South. 10. B. C. Morgan got judgment on attachment of funds.

Williams Feed Co. v. Aviston Milling Co. Vol. 56 G. D. J. page 711. 282 S. W. 551. Here the attaching party prevailed against the bank, the First National of Breese, Ill.

Harris & Jagers v. Browne Grain Co. and Collin County Nat. Bank. Vol. 23 G. D. J. page 317. Here the shipper checked out the amount of the draft less small discount, immediately, and the attaching party lost. 119 S. W. 662.

Bogue v. Southwestern Grain Co. Vol. 50 G. D. J. page 761. 95 South. 742. Decision by Supreme Court of Mississippi in favor of bank as innocent purchaser for value.

D. Rosenbaum v. Davis & Andrews. Vol. 36 G. D. J. page 831. 71 South. 388. Decision by Supreme Court of Mississippi in favor of attaching buyer against bank.

Dixon-Pocahontas Fuel Co. v. Myers Grain Co. Vol. 30 G. D. J. page 775. 77 S. E. 362. Lower court decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of West Virginia holding bank owned the grain, defeating attachment of proceeds.

Wool Quotations

Grain Dealers Journal: What newspaper or trade journal might we subscribe for to get accurate daily or weekly quotations on wool in the different markets?—Reynolds Bros., Centerville, Mich.

Ans.: The live stock division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 999 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., issues a free bulletin of market prices; but the headquarters of the wool trade is at Boston, Mass., the leading wool paper being the weekly "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," Boston, dated also at New York and Philadelphia, published by Frank P. Bennett & Co.

Nebraska Farmer Elevator Managers Meet

The Farmers Managers Ass'n of Nebraska held its mid-year meeting at the Hotel Rome, Omaha, June 19 and 20 with over 50 present, including some directors.

E. P. HUBBARD, vice-pres., presided the first day, on account of absence of Pres. M. L. Crandell.

E. L. MORRIS, Federal Supervisor at Kansas City, Mo., delivered an address on the grading of grain.

HARRY E. SCOTT, state tax commissioner, spoke on the assessment of grain elevator property, and suggested that the grain men and the commissioner work for an amendment to the tax law at the next session of the legislature, to make the assessment more equitable.

W. H. HOLLIDAY, supervisor of warehouses under the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, explained the "Federal Warehouse Act."

Prof. H. C. FILLEY of the University of Nebraska made an address on the "Farmers Co-operative Elevator Movement."

L. L. QUINBY, general manager of the Farmers West Central Grain Co., told of its relations with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Farm Board Will Offer Its Wheat Later

The following statement was issued in Chicago by George S. Milnor, president and general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation:

"The Grain Stabilization Corporation discontinued the sale of wheat when the new crop began moving with the exception of a few small lots to millers who were unable to take care of their immediate needs from any other source.

"While the visible supply of wheat in this country is somewhat in excess of that of a year ago—a fact grain traders are emphasizing—the amount of 1929 wheat withdrawn from the market by the Grain Stabilization Corporation is approximately three times the amount of that increase, leaving the amount of wheat on the market substantially below last year's figure.

"The grain trade need have no apprehension of competition from the wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation during the coming months when farmers will be moving the 1930 crop to market unless in the meantime prices rise to the level at which purchases were made. In no event will this 1929 stabilization wheat be thrown on the market in a way to depress prices."

A good authority believes the amount of wheat held by the Government to be 69,000,000 bushels. At the end of June three of its debtors dumped 3,500,000 bus. wheat on the Government at Kansas City at \$1.15 when the market price was only 89 cents.

It is costing taxpayers \$500,000.00 a month to carry the wheat unsold.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Farm Board Depressing Prices

Grain Dealers Journal: I would think that Mr. Hoover would be proud of his Farm Board and of its operations, and had it not been for the passing of the Bill and the inefficiency of the Farm Board when appointed by Mr. Hoover we would not have had these depressing prices and general condition.

There is nothing bullish excepting taxes, they are bound to be increased enormously on account of the numerous large appropriations, many of which were political with no benefits.—F. D. Bruce, Bruce Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Decisions of Board of Review Unbiased

Grain Dealers Journal: Oklahoman's letter on page 742 of the June 11th issue of the Grain Dealers Journal accuses the Federal Board of Review of being influenced in their decisions by records of previous grading performed by both the licensed inspectors and district grain supervisors.

In the spirit of fairness to all concerned, I desire to take this opportunity to correct an obviously erroneous conception of the activities of the Board of Review.

Close personal contact with the personnel of the Board as well as first hand observation of the work performed by the Board, have thoroughly convinced me that its decisions are unbiased in every detail. A summary showing comparative results of inspection, supervision and the findings of the Board, clearly indicates that there is no basis for complaint on the grounds that previous inspection records have any influence whatever on the Board's decisions.—Very truly, David H. Larkin, Chief Grain Inspector, Baltimore, Md.

Farm Board Prosperity

Grain Dealers Journal: A favorite trick of traveling men walking into elevator offices out in this country at the present time is to make reference to politics.

"Have you heard," they remark, "that the Government has purchased 60,000 cars of hay?"

"Has it?"

"Yeah."

"Well, what will the Government do with all that hay?"

"Feed the wild jackasses that voted for Farm Relief."

Another current story is going the rounds. It refers to a farmer driving down the road in a sadly dilapidated, asthmatic, wheezing old Ford. The degenerated old wreck has crumpled fenders and is badly rusted. The driver meets a typical hobo tramping down the road in ragged, unkempt clothing, with the conventional bundle on a stick over his shoulder. The driver of the Ford pulls abreast the tramp and stops.

"Get in here, brother," he says. "I voted for him too."

This vaunted prosperity the politicians made so much noise over before election has been so long in coming that practically all of these western folks are prepared to go democratic at the next election. So far all the grain farmers and grain dealers have got it a good, stiff kick. Their prosperity has faded until they are wondering how they are going to get enough to

hold body and soul together thru the coming year, and they are spending so much time thinking about it that there is no room left in their heads for thoughts about shiny, new automobiles and vacation trips.

Farmers aren't selling their wheat. They are figuring that they may as well take lower prices as those they are now offered, because they are broke as it is and they may as well be a little more broke. So they are storing their wheat in hopes of an upturn.—Pan Handle of Texas.

The Flood of 1929

Grain Dealers Journal: And it came to pass in the year of our Lord, 1929, that there was a great flood (of wheat) upon the face of the earth. A great cry went up from the people for relief and the great Sanhedrin (the congress) after months of careful deliberation, clothed in sack cloth and ashes, announced that they had arrived at a decision, that would relieve the people of their misery and distress. They decided to build a great machine, in size comparable to Noah's Ark, and equipped with modern machinery. All of the wise men (the politicians) were called into conference to decide upon plans. The machine finally decided upon was an 8 cylinder type, valve in the head, motor. The Sanhedrin appointed a chief engineer, (the president) to take charge of construction. In due time, it came to pass that the motor was completed ready for the spark plugs. These plugs, eight in number, were to represent the different branches of agriculture. For some inconceivable reason, these plugs failed to fire properly, and there was a constant back-firing that frightened the people and they stood afar off.

The people in a great (Huff) cried, What manner of men are these? They promised us immediate relief and now use our substance (taxes) and fail to furnish us relief. So great was the cry from the people that the chief engineer, and his spark plugs, were again called together to devise further plans to satisfy the clamor of the people. After careful, prayerful, consideration, they decided that the load was too heavy, and decided to reduce the grade and reduce the load. New surveys were ordered, and personal property of the people was condemned, and destroyed, and after months spent in construction reducing the grade and readjusting the spark plugs, another attempt was made to move the load, when it was discovered that the cylinder head was cracked, and it was found necessary to reconstruct the whole machinery. Having failed in their several attempts to reduce the load and being fearful of the people they are now considering the digging of a great debenture tunnel. So endeth the first year of the great experiment.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Thos. D. Campbell of Hardin, Mont., left New York June 27 on the steamer Bremen to inspect the state and collective farms of Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Grain Trust, which hopes to receive from him valuable suggestions on the sowing of 11,000,000 acres of its 132 farms the coming fall. Mr. Campbell has the distinction of operating the largest farm in North America.

Rural Grain Co. Loss Heavy

The biggest failure on record of any strictly cash grain house in Chicago is that of the Rural Grain Co., which on June 30 went into the hands of the First Trust & Savings Bank as receiver, with a deficit of \$185,131.50.

The company was owned by the National Farmers Elevator Grain Co., Co-operative, an organization composed in turn of farmers elevators in Illinois and Iowa.

The manager and vice pres. was Ernest V. Maltby, who was supposed to be well informed on the grain commission business thru his more than 20 years' connection with an old and well known grain firm, which he left to manage the farmers company. His salary was \$7,500 a year and 10% of the net profits, until Oct. 31, 1929, when it was increased to \$10,000 a year.

Sidney J. Cottingham, of Stanhope, Ia., who held the title of president, after the company was suspended from the Board of Trade June 17, admitted he did not know where the company stood financially. After auditors made a report Mr. Cottingham June 27 made the following statement:

"A partial audit of the books of the Rural Grain Co. indicated, according to the auditors, a deficit of \$185,131.50.

"Several items on the books, however, are still being checked, principally, some brokers' accounts, which apparently at first sight, do not balance. No one is under suspicion of criminality, but all books are being thoroughly investigated."

The audit began June 10, a week before the company was suspended from the Board of Trade. The auditors said they were informed that trades were made in the names of two men who knew nothing about those trades. They were requested, they reported, to make no effort to confirm the trades made in the names of the two men, since the men whose names were used knew nothing about them, and added that they had not done so.

Checks were drawn payable to the two men whose names were said to have been used without their knowledge, the report says.

The principal items in the deficit, the report shows, are:

Items in Deficit

Adjustment of the open trades clearing account (including the accounts of the two men whose names were said to have been used without their knowledge)	\$168,928.07
Difference in brokers' accounts written off	15,451.67
Loss on cash oats (accrued charges and adjustment to market prices)	18,335.99
Adjustment of Peoria account (where the company maintained an office)	10,949.49
Miscellaneous, including results of operations	28,533.70
Total	\$185,131.50

Shortly after the beginning of the auditors' examination of the books, the report says, there were added to the books, under the direction of Mr. Maltby, a number of brokers' "purchase and sale" debits, which were charged to the open trades clearing account. There were no off-setting charges of losses to any of the customers' accounts, and the auditors' investigating of the changes revealed that the trades were closed out during 1928, 1929 and 1930, the report states.

The long and short positions, as shown on the open trades ledger on June 10, did not balance, the report continues, and the auditors were informed by Mr. Maltby that two additional items should be added to the customers' position as follows:

One of the men whose name was said to have been used without his knowledge Long 125 July oats
S. M. Wright and Company Long 50 July oats

The report further states that the auditors were informed that a ledger credit balance of \$35,020.01 should be off-set or closed against one of the men whose name is said to have been used without his knowledge, and a ledger credit balance of \$2,232.35 closed against the other.

Six creditors stand to lose from \$5,000 to \$50,000 on various outstanding accounts. The audit statements list the Farmers National Grain corporation as facing a \$50,000 loss; the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, \$20,000; the Congress Trust and Savings Co., \$29,000; F. S. Lewis & Co., \$35,000; Leland Farmers' Grain Co., \$5,000, and the Government Grain Stabilization Corporation, \$37,000. In addition there is the New Amsterdam Casualty Co. which had bonded Mr. Maltby for \$25,000.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 1 and 2—The Fraternity of Terminal Elevator Superintendents of North America at Chicago.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Pool Cuts Its Advance

On the 1929 crop of wheat the Canadian Pool has been advancing \$1 per bushel on delivery; but on the afternoon of June 24 it was announced that to those farmers who had not yet hauled in their wheat the advance payment would be cut to 85 cents.

The advance on barley was cut from 40 to 30 cents and on rye from 45 to 40 cents.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba evidently views the cut with some satisfaction as having a tendency to reduce the loss of the provinces on their guaranty of the Pool's borrowings at the banks. Premier J. E. Brownlee of Alberta is taking up the matter of settlement with Mr. Bracken, but the latter states that not until the entire crop of 1929 has been marketed will the status of the prairie provinces on guarantees of Pool loans be known.

Barley Grade Revision Postponed

The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has been informed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that the revision of the barley grades desired in order to make the federal rules applicable to the qualities grown in California will have to be postponed. R. W. Dunlap, acting sec'y of agriculture, writes:

Our investigation of barley standards is now nearly completed and indicates practicability of establishing a grade which closely conforms to your suggestions. The Grain Standards Act, however, requires 90 days' notice prior to making official standard effective. Further, department policy is against promulgation of any revised barley standards until public hearings are held at all interested Pacific, Atlantic and middle western markets in order to ascertain the practicability of the proposed revisions. General sentiment in the trade is also against making revisions on short notice. In order to make such revisions as will provide improved standards for California barley, it will be necessary to revise all the barley standards. Thus hearings are necessary in many markets besides San Francisco.

The County Agents

Discussion at the recent convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, concerning the county agents indicated that many of them were engaging in activities forbidden by the Federal statutes, under which the national government is contributing to their support. The original appropriation made to the various states was for the purpose of "diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same."

In defining the work which was to be paid for jointly by the Federal and State governments, Congress said:

Cooperative extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities and imparting to such persons through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits.

The first money for work in the states was appropriated by Congress without any reciprocal clause, and it amounted to \$10,000 for each state each year. In May, 1914, there was an additional annual appropriation made, amounting to \$4,100,000 and no state was to share in this, if it did not match, dollar for dollar, its proportion of the Federal fund. Additional appropriations have since been made and the 1930 Year Book of Agriculture says the 1929 Federal appropriation for extension work amounted to \$8,978,363. State appropriations to the colleges amounted to \$6,405,825, while county appropriations and contributions by local organizations and individuals amounted to \$7,534,012. This statement further says that 94.5 per cent of all the money used for extension work in 1929, came from public sources.

It will be noted that the work is to be carried on in a manner agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the different colleges and that the county agents always draw their pay from two and sometimes from three sources. This gives them two or three "bosses" and tacitly permits them to violate the Federal limitations, because they can say the time given to handling purchases or sales is being paid for by state, county, organization or private funds.

The U. S. D. A. does not knowingly countenance cooperative purchases or sales by county agents and so far as we have been able to determine, these agents can be stopped from organizing either purchasing or sales pools, and Director of Extension Work, C. W. Warburton at Washington, should be given all the facts, where such activities are uncovered.

In 1922, the then Secretary of Agriculture, made the following statement concerning the county agents, and as there has been no change in the Smith-Lever Act, the limitations are still there and country merchants should insist that they be lived up to:

"As they are public teachers it is not a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production, marketing, or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations. They may not properly act as organizers of farmers' associations, conduct membership campaigns, solicit membership, edit organization publications, manage cooperative business enterprises, engage in commercial activities, act as financial or business agents, nor take part in any of the work of farmers' organizations or of any individual farmer which is outside of their duties, which are defined by the law and by the approved projects governing their work. They are expected, however, to make available to organizations such information as will be helpful to them and contribute to the success of their work."

In this connection the following news story taken from a May 27 Chicago paper, is respectfully referred to Mr. Warburton, for investigation:

"FAYETTE, Iowa, May 26.—The weed fight will be on in Fayette county as soon as the carload of sodium chlorate ordered by farmers through County Agent B. W. Lodwick arrives here. Clayton and Fayette county will take the bulk of the load, with Winneshiek, Chickasaw, Bremer and Buchanan counties each taking a few thousand pounds. Clayton and Fayette orders each total 10,000 pounds to date, according to County Agent Lodwick, and more orders are coming in every day.

"A minimum carload is 36,000 pounds, but he estimates that 40,000 pounds will be required to supply the demand. The largest single order is for 900 pounds. The carload will arrive at Fayette and the portion going to adjoining counties will be either re-shipped or trucked."

Compulsory Pooling Defeated

Canberra, Australia.—The Australia Senate on July 4 by a vote of 12 to 15 rejected the wheat marketing bill that had been passed by the House of Representatives.

A compulsory pool of all wheat growers was provided for in the bill, together with a guaranty to the growers of 96 cents per bushel delivered at the railway stations.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill the farmers had sown an increased acreage with a view to selling the crop to the Government. Cable advices do not state whether the 15 senators who voted against it did so because they did not relish the responsibility of taxing the public to bonus the wheat growing part of the population.

O. B. Wheeler Dead at Long Point, Ill.

Oscar B. Wheeler of Long Point, Ill., died June 10 after an illness of three years.

For nearly 40 years he had conducted a grain and lumber business and had many friends thruout the state. He was born in Long Point township in November, 1867, the son of Oscar and Eleanor Wheeler, and grew up on the farm, removing for a time to Valparaiso, Ind. In 1889 he was married to Miss Maud Taggart, and in 1893 took over the grain and lumber business of his father-in-law, which he continued since as proprietor.

The funeral services were attended by a large number of grain men from Chicago, Bloomington, Streator and smaller towns around, by whom he was highly esteemed for his loyalty to friends and the high plane on which he conducted his business.

He is survived by his wife, three daughters, a son, Oscar B. Wheeler, Jr., and 13 grandchildren.



Oscar B. Wheeler, Long Point, Ill., Deceased

Grain Market Factors

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	30,720,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan.	13,825,500	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500
Feb.	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000
Mar.	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500	8,986,000
Apr.	7,253,000	8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000
May	10,064,000	16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500
June	.....	8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500

Exports				
crop yr.	165,682,000	204,076,000	215,902,500	

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	294,716,000	513,718,000	461,878,000
Argentine	149,629,000	209,110,000	168,911,000
Australian	60,688,000	108,008,000	71,599,000
Indian	2,216,000	288,000	6,480,000
Russian	5,952,000	.....	4,752,000
Others	62,142,000	45,124,000	35,776,000
Total	575,343,000	876,248,000	749,396,000
Season	.....	914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,907,000	30,570,000	14,524,000
Argentine	91,387,000	130,694,000	157,285,000
African	7,430,000	8,181,000	7,749,000
Russian	1,038,000	8,000	680,000
Others	40,947,000	7,059,000	24,797,000
Total	142,709,000	176,512,000	205,035,000
Season	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	4,767,000	21,657,000	12,225,000
Argentine	18,728,000	25,171,000	26,182,000
Others	39,804,000	13,670,000	13,580,000
Total	63,299,000	60,498,000	51,987,000
Season	.....	62,908,000	56,660,000

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

	Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	53,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April	45,000	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May	10,000	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug.	464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept.	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct.	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov.	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec.	21,000	489,000	1,259,000
Year	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on June 28, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	June 28, 1930	June 28, 1929	July 6, 1928
Wheat	4,729,467	3,487,402	2,767,579
Oats	936,033	347,335	23,873
Barley	936,952	658,859	12,295
Rye	3,789,443	1,182,313	731,376
Corn	913,850	704,604	1,167,181
Total	11,305,745	6,380,513	4,730,247

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 973,000 bu. last week; corn 394,000 bu., and barley 36,000 bu., while oats increased 725,000 bu., and rye 57,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted except in the totals:

	Public	Private	Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	6,254	4,257	10,511,000	14,065,000
Corn	483	1,151	1,634,000	5,265,000
Oats	1,161	1,667	2,828,000	2,162,000
Rye	4,118	2,207	6,325,000	2,777,000
Barley	2	130	132,000	493,000

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Wheat stocks in public elevators in Chicago decreased 838,000 bu. last week; corn 42,000 bu., and oats 92,000 bu., while rye increased 49,000 bu., and barley remained the same. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	6,254,000	7,092,000	10,198,000
Corn	483,000	525,000	2,807,000
Oats	1,161,000	1,253,000	403,000
Rye	4,118,000	4,069,000	1,414,000
Barley	2,000	2,000	1,000

Combine harvesting methods will be employed on 7,232,000 acres by 60,000 men, and the binder on 4,503,000 acres of wheat by 90,000 workers in this year's Kansas harvest.

Soy Bean Bread will be manufactured in Amsterdam, a firm of millers having been authorized by the Dutch Government to manufacture and offer for sale a loaf consisting of 22 per cent Soya bean flour, conserved according to the Berczeller method, and 78 per cent of wheat flour.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for July delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

Wheat											
	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 5	July 7	July 8
Chicago	88½	91¼	91¼	90¼	89	90½	91¾	90¾	.....	87½	89½
Winnipeg	94½	97¾	98	96¾	95	.....	97¾	95¾	96½	94¾	95¾
Liverpool	100¼	101½	103	103½	100½	102½	102	102¾	.....	102¼	102
Kansas City	81½	85	85	83¾	82½	84	84¾	82¾	81½	79¾	80½
Minneapolis	89¾	92¾	93¼	92¾	89¾	92¾	93¾	90¾	.....	88¾	90
Duluth, durum	79¾	83	81¾	81¼	79½	82¾	83¾	82¼	.....	81½	82
St. Louis	87¼	89¼	88½	87¾	86¾	88¾	88¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	88½	91½	91¼	90¾	89	91	91¾	90¾	.....	88	.....
Corn											
Chicago	74½	75¾	75¾	74½	73¾	74¾	75¾	75¾	.....	74½	75¾
Kansas City	74¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	71¾	72¾	74¾	73¾	74½	74	76¼
St. Louis	76	76¾	76½	75½	74¾	75½	76½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	74½	75¾	75¾	74½	73¾	74¾	75¾	75¾	.....	74½	.....
Oats											
Chicago	35¾	35¾	35¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....	33¾	33¾
Winnipeg	45¾	46¾	45¾	44	42	.....	42¾	41¾	42¾	40¾	42¾
Minneapolis	32	32	31½	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....	30¾	30¾
Milwaukee	35¾	35¾	35¾	35	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....	33¾	.....
Rye											
Chicago	44½	46½	48½	47¾	45¾	47¾	48¾	48	.....	47	47¾
Winnipeg	46½	50½	49½	49½	48½	.....	49½	49½	50½	48¾	50½
Minneapolis	46½	48¾	49¾	49¾	47¾	49¾	50¾	49	.....	48	49¾
Duluth	46	48¾	49¾	49¾	48	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....	47½	48½
Barley											
Minneapolis	41¾	41¾	42	41¾	39¾	40¾	41	41¾	.....	41½	43
Winnipeg	37¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	36¾	.....	36¾	36¾	37¾	36¾	38¾

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	July 5, 1930	July 6, 1929	July 7, 1928
Wheat	18,329,000	22,305,000	17,515,000
Oats	90,000	331,000	162,000
Rye	185,000	278,000	477,000
Barley	2,347,000	3,487,000	578,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1..	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to June 28	425,394,000	529,235,000	491,717,000
Shipments July 1 to June 28	298,187,000	333,748,000	323,689,000
Stks. on June 28	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Consumption July 1 to June 28	124,351,000	143,197,000	149,796,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to June 28	186,251,000	210,902,000	238,228,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to June 28	117,429,000	127,293,000	135,932,000
Stks. on June 28	4,841,000	9,827,000	13,580,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to June 28	65,580,000	74,834,000	106,804,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to June 28	133,509,000	135,542,000	147,479,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to June 28	109,930,000	96,662,000	111,082,000
Stks. on June 28	8,185,000	5,650,000	2,188,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to June 28	21,037,000	34,378,000	43,101,000

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Lowder, Ill., July 4.—About same acreage of wheat as last year, and I think as good. Very small percentage of wheat land sown to oats or other crops.—J. E. Abney, Farmers Elev. Co.

Almena, Kan., June 20.—Wheat generally good, about same as 1929. Abandonment practically none.—C. W. Foland, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Bessie, Okla., June 22.—About 20 per cent less acreage of wheat this year compared with last year. Probably be less next year.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Greensburg, Ind., July 1.—In and about Greensburg the wheat is about half cut, but it is too early to tell anything definite about the quality or yield.—Fred K. Sale.

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	June 1, 1930 Bus.	May 1, 1930 Bus.	June 1, 1929 Bus.	June 1, 1928 Bus.
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	147,540	167,920	121,530	63,520
W. of Rockies.....	4,150	4,870	2,800	2,580
Canada	142,700	173,910	137,510	106,960
U. S. A., flour as wht.	18,870	19,120	12,420	9,000
Canada, flour as wheat	460	520	370	370
Total in N. Amer.....	313,720	366,340	274,630	182,430
U. K. wheat stock...	6,240	8,240	8,560	8,880
U. K. flour as wheat.	1,680	1,680	1,200	1,200
Australia	47,500	50,000	39,000	26,000
Argentina	7,360	9,560	14,000	10,320
Afloat for U. K. direct	9,860	10,150	9,650	15,870
Afloat for Cont. direct	19,170	16,720	31,650	26,670
Afloat for orders.....	6,610	7,740	18,510	12,450
Total European, Argentine and afloat	98,420	104,090	122,570	101,390
Grand total.....	412,140	470,430	397,200	283,826

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Apr. 12.....	147,359,000	4,292,000	151,651,000
Apr. 19.....	143,403,000	3,942,000	147,345,000
Apr. 26.....	137,778,000	3,967,000	143,745,000
May 3.....	136,358,000	3,957,000	140,315,000
May 10.....	129,309,000	4,055,000	133,364,000
May 17.....	125,245,000	3,370,000	128,615,000
May 24.....	121,450,000	3,287,000	124,737,000
May 31.....	119,682,000	3,353,000	123,035,000
June 7.....	117,428,000	3,453,000	120,881,000
June 14.....	115,190,000	3,543,000	118,733,000
June 21.....	112,207,000	3,283,000	115,490,000
June 28.....	109,985,000	2,770,000	112,755,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Apr. 12.....	187,419,000	339,070,000	48,600,000
Apr. 19.....	184,717,000	332,062,000	47,100,000
Apr. 26.....	181,981,000	325,726,000	45,299,000
May 3.....	177,424,000	317,739,000	44,200,000
May 10.....	171,578,000	304,942,000	43,600,000
May 17.....	164,911,000	293,526,000	42,500,000
May 24.....	156,071,000	280,808,000	43,200,000
May 31.....	147,801,000	270,836,000	43,800,000
June 7.....	142,931,000	263,812,000	42,600,000
June 14.....	139,155,000	257,888,000	43,300,000
June 21.....	135,019,000	250,509,000	42,000,000
June 28.....	132,187,000	244,942,000	43,800,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—		
Apr. 12.....	387,670,000	May 24.....324,008,000
Apr. 19.....	379,162,000	May 31.....314,636,000
Apr. 26.....	370,926,000	June 7.....306,412,000
May 3.....	361,939,000	June 14.....301,188,000
May 10.....	348,542,000	June 21.....292,509,000
May 17.....	336,026,000	June 28.....288,742,000

Malmö, Neb., July 2.—Crops are looking good here, tho wheat is hurt some by the fly, and corn is not quite so far advanced as last year at this time.—Edw. Hormann.

Trousdale, Kan., June 25.—Wheat promises to be of good quality but the yield will be 7½ to 8 bus. per acre. Harvest begins today. Weather ideal for combining.—Thousdale Co-op. Exchange.

Pretty Prairie, Kan., July 4.—Wheat is good quality and will average 15 bu. per acre here. Three-fourths threshed now. Have had ideal weather.—Collingwood Grain Co., S. E. Young, Mgr.

Chester, Neb., July 1.—Harvest just well started and as growing conditions have been very favorable for the last 6 weeks it looks like we will have close to 18 bus. of very heavy wheat. The oats yield will be large.—E. L. Brown.

Granite City, Ill., June 24.—The new wheat is of excellent quality, testing 59 pounds and the moisture is 11.2, with a promising outlook of approximately 24 to 25 bus. to the acre.—Schultz & Niemeier Commission Co., O. H. A. Kilz, treas., St. Louis, Mo.

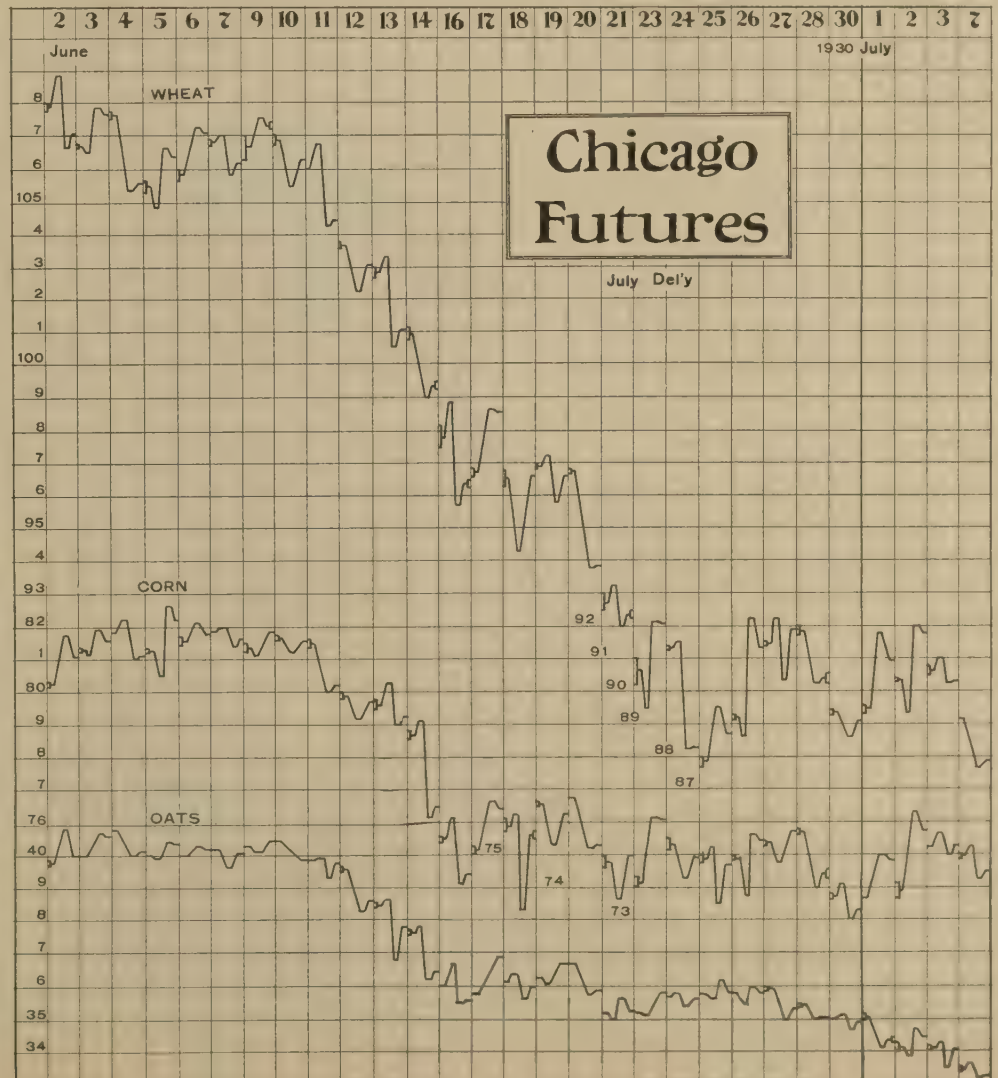
Indianapolis, Ind., July 1.—Threshing was expected to start yesterday in the southern half of the state. Indications there are for an unusually good quality of wheat and an anticipated good yield. Corn never looked better and much of it is over waist high.—Fred K. Sale.

Salt Fork, Okla., June 22.—There is 50 per cent hail damage to our territory; a total loss on 50 per cent and the balance will average 8 bus. The abandoned ground is being planted to various row crops, with very little success on account of insects. We do not raise oats enough to be considered in this

territory.—E. E. Carpenter, mgr. Salt Fork Wheat Growers.

Springfield, Ill., July 2.—Practically all of Illinois received good rains during the week, relieving the spotted drought conditions that has obtained in the central and southern areas. Corn, oats, and pastures have been improved as a consequence. Corn made good progress and is in satisfactory condition. The fields are clean. Some has been laid by in central division. Winter wheat is being harvested in the central counties and threshing has begun in the south. Oats are heading in the extreme north and cutting has commenced in the south.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 2.—Cool weather and intermittent showers have done much to bring back the crops of the Northwest to the point where they were before the dry weather of ten days ago had put them. Wheat in South Dakota is headed out and in North Dakota it is in the shot-blade. The barley and oats are a little farther along, though not much. Early sown oats will be harvested in the southern part of South Dakota the latter part of this month. While there is some complaint in western South Dakota that oats are heading out short, oats are generally reported as giving promise of average or better out-turn. The yield of rye will probably be only fair, due to damage by late frosts, which in some instances caught the plant in bloom. This applies especially to South Dakota. Rye is turning, however, and harvest of this crop will be general by July 15. The present prospects for small grains in the Northwest are for better than an average crop, though continued showers will be needed to bring the present excellent prospect to maturity.—Van Dusen-Harrington Co., T. P. Heffelfinger.



Winnipeg, Man., June 30.—The estimated acreage under crop, season 1930, showing percentage increase or decrease as compared with last year, compiled by the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and representing returns from 85% of country points in the three prairie provinces, is as follows (the figures being for 1929 and 1930 respectively): Manitoba—Wheat 2,251,200 acres and 2,269,200 acres, .8% increase; oats 1,559,600 and 1,597,000, 2.4% increase; barley 1,860,200 and 1,875,100, .8% increase; rye 122,900 and 120,600, 1.9% decrease; flax 118,900 and 129,600, 9.0% increase. Saskatchewan—Wheat, 14,716,600 acres and 14,451,700 acres, 1.8% decrease; oats 4,436,200 and 4,551,500, 2.6% increase; barley 1,072,200 and 1,101,100, 2.7% increase; rye 326,800 and 339,500, 3.9% increase; flax 300,900 and 339,100, 12.7% increase. Alberta—Wheat 7,030,000 acres and 7,269,000 acres, 3.4% increase; oats, 2,388,900 and 2,431,900, 1.8% increase; barley 439,200 and 450,600, 2.6% increase; rye 149,300 and 151,500, 1.5% increase; flax 12,600 and 14,600, 15.9% increase. Aggregate—Wheat 23,997,800 acres and 23,989,900 acres, .03% decrease; oats 8,384,700 and 8,580,400, 2.3% increase; barley 3,371,600 and 3,426,800, 1.6% increase; rye 599,000 and 611,600, 2.1% increase; flax 432,400 and 483,300, 11.8% increase. Total wheat inspected to June 28, 1930, 200,626,000 bus.; in store at country elevators, 28,600,000 bus.; in transit not inspected, 3,000,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 55,000,000 bus.; estimated by elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 7,911,000 bus.; total 295,137,000 bus.

Murray's Crop Summary

In the July crop summary prepared by Nat C. Murray, the winter wheat crop is estimated at 551,638,000 bus., spring wheat, 250,538,000; corn, 2,869,627,000; oats, 1,319,878,000 and rye 46,800,000 bus. His estimates are for a total wheat production approximating 4,000,000 less than in 1929; an increase of 6,000,000 in rye; an increase of 81,000,000 in oats, and an increase of 248,000,000 in corn.

His figures on this country's wheat carryover, are as follows:

End of the season stocks of old wheat on farms 40,000,000 bushels against 45,500,000 a year ago—a decrease of 5,500,000 bushels.

In country mills and elevators, 44,000,000 bushels against 41,000,000 bushels a year ago—an increase of 3,000,000 bushels.

Visible supply 107,500,000 bushels against 92,707,000 a year ago—an increase of 14,800,000. In the three positions, therefore, the apparent carryover is 191,500,000 bushels against 179,200,000 a year ago, an increase of 12,300,000 bushels.

His summary of the World's wheat outlook is in substance as follows:

World Wheat Outlook

On July 1 the outlook for wheat harvest in the northern hemisphere (excluding Russia and a few minor countries) is about 3,075,000,000 bus. The official figures for the same countries for 1929 total 3,022,000,000; but they include official figures for France and Italy which were undoubtedly underestimated, probably to the extent of 50,000,000 bus. or more. Taking this fact into consideration, it looks like production in the northern hemisphere will be very little, if any, larger than last year and 265,000,000 bus. less than the year before. This year's estimate includes 386,000,000 for India, against 317,000,000 last year—an increase of nearly 70,000,000 bus., which increase will be consumed mostly at home; her exports may increase about 15,000,000 bus.

The July 1 world carryover of old wheat accounted for is expected to be about 100,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, although stocks in North America are as large or a little larger than a year ago. The Dept. of Agriculture estimates the reduction 100 to 150 million; the higher figure seems to us excessive unless it included uncounted stocks.

The exports last year between July 1 and December 30 from Argentina and Australia was 125,000,000 bus.; they will do well to export 60,000,000 bus. between July 1 and December 31 this year.

Although total crop this year may not vary materially from last year, consuming

countries will have less and exporting countries probably more. In the past year the world consumed more wheat than it produced last year, eating into its large reserve from the year before.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar.	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar.	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar.	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar.	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr.	5,146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000
Apr.	12,143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000	46,012,000
Apr.	19,139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000	41,977,000
Apr.	26,136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000	38,295,000
May	3,132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000	34,768,000
May	10,126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000	31,751,000
May	17,122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000	30,271,000
May	24,118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000	28,291,000
May	31,116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000	27,222,000
June	7,114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000	24,721,000
June	14,112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000	22,774,000
June	21,109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000	21,155,000
June	28,107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000	22,107,000
July	5,110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000	26,359,000

Corn

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	1,222,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar.	8,224,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000
Mar.	15,224,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000
Mar.	22,224,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000	48,330,000
Mar.	29,223,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr.	5,223,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000
Apr.	12,223,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000	43,763,000
Apr.	19,223,641,000	30,853,000	37,388,000	40,171,000
Apr.	26,221,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000	36,621,000
May	3,221,986,000	25,687,000	31,315,000	34,850,000
May	10,221,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000	33,357,000
May	17,221,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000	31,622,000
May	24,221,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000	29,639,000
May	31,221,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000	29,961,000
June	7,221,026,000	12,665,000	23,237,000	32,109,000
June	14,221,950,000	11,628,000	20,324,000	32,953,000
June	21,221,854,000	12,058,000	18,376,000	34,374,000
June	28,221,682,000	13,054,000	16,008,000	34,427,000
July	5,221,591,000	13,355,000	14,518,000	34,393,000

Oats

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mar.	1,221,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000	42,556,000
Mar.	8,220,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000	41,214,000
Mar.	15,220,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000	40,314,000
Mar.	22,220,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000	38,958,000
Mar.	29,220,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr.	5,220,786,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000
Apr.	12,220,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000	34,096,000
Apr.	19,220,724,000	10,484,000	12,490,000	32,679,000
Apr.	26,220,565,000	10,774,000	11,168,000	29,573,000
May	3,220,624,000	10,276,000	9,919,000	26,447,000
May	10,220,450,000	10,234,000	8,627,000	24,040,000
May	17,220,102,000	9,393,000	7,683,000	22,493,000
May	24,220,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000	21,843,000
May	31,220,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000	20,502,000
June	7,220,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000	20,343,000
June	14,220,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000	18,498,000
June	21,220,118,000	7,550,000	4,281,000	17,920,000
June	28,220,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000	17,790,000
July	5,220,986,000	7,501,000	2,742,000	16,339,000

First New Crop Wheat Received at Chicago

The first cars of new wheat direct from country stations arrived on the Chicago market July 7.

Lamson Bros. & Co. received two cars of No. 1 hard, both 61½ lbs. One of these had 10.60 moisture and the other 13.60. A third car was received by them of No. 2 red, 59 lbs., 12.20 moisture. The car of No. 1 with the smallest moisture content took a premium of 1½ cents. These cars were from central-western Illinois and north eastern Missouri, across the river from Quincy, Ill. James E. Bennett & Co. received a car of new red wheat from Rockport, Ill., weighing 59.2 lbs., and grading No. 2. This was said to be the first new crop sample displayed.

Malmö, Neb., July 2.—Harvest has started and soon will be in full swing.—Edw. Hornmann.

Stonington, Ill., July 2.—Old corn about 85% moved from farms.—Otto F. Young, mgr. Stonington Elvtr. Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Montezuma, O., June 30.—The wheat harvest has begun.—Montezuma Grain Co.

Bessie, Okla., June 22.—Not much wheat left in farmers' hands.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Almena, Kan., June 20.—Wheat is all shipped out; 10% of corn back yet.—C. W. Poland, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Amarillo, Tex., June 29.—In coming from Higgins to this point today (Sunday), found many managers away from their elevators. Not a great many of the elevators were open. Wheat is not moving this year as it did a year ago.—E. M.

Stonington, Ill., July 2.—Wheat threshing will begin about July 10th and bids fair to make an average yield of about 18 bu. per acre and quality promises to be very good. Oats look like 25 bu. average with a small acreage. New corn fully normal in every respect with acreage about 10% less than last year.—Otto F. Young, mgr. Stonington Elvtr. Co.

Chester, Neb., July 1.—Threshing will commence in a week or ten days. Farmers seem very much inclined to hold their wheat, so I do not expect the usual percentage to come from the machines. Mr. Legge et. al. can save their energy urging the farmers to reduce acreage. Farmers generally regard them as "butt-inskys" and will pay no attention to them. However, if this low price continues until seeding time the acreage will be reduced all right and so drastically too that the Dept. of Agriculture will have to start a campaign of "plant more wheat."—E. L. Brown.

Granite City, Ill., June 24.—Threshing began here yesterday afternoon and one crop is about finished and being hauled to elevator. This threshing is the earliest that we have ever experienced here, and incidentally is the first threshing in the St. Louis territory that we can learn of, and is just four days earlier at Granite City than any other year since the elevator has been operating in that locality, which has been 30 years or more.—Schultz & Niemeier Commission Co., O. H. A. Kilz, treas., St. Louis, Mo. [This company owns and operates the Granite City Elvtr.]

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—We today had wheat from the Northern line of the Rock Island, west of Belleville. Also, we hear of shipments that will be made today, or Monday, from Southern Central Nebraska, if it doesn't rain. So the movement will be quite general by the end of next week from all of the Kansas City territory, and receipts should run larger than they are at the present time, although we hear of a let up in the movement in the southern part of Kansas. Mills and elevators have competed actively for the arrivals, and they are not burdensome yet.—Shannon Grain Co.

Enid, Okla., July 5.—Few farmers are hiring trucks to haul grain to the elevators this year, because of the low price—which leaves them no margin for this expense. Consequently they are filling every available building around their farms with wheat, counting on hauling it themselves later when the new crop has been seeded. This wheat will dribble along to the elevators probably thruout the year. Where farm buildings are not sufficient to store the crop, it is moving to the elevator for storage, because the theft hazard will not permit ricking it up in the fields with any degree of safety. Only 5% to 10% of the wheat is being sold at present, tho when some of the elevators in the South Plains of Texas bid 70c it loosened some of the grain being brought to town.—E. W. M.

New Regulations for Nebraska Warehouses

Under the new law governing public grain warehouses in Nebraska as published in the Journal Apr. 9, page 463, the State Department of Agriculture, which displaces the State Railroad Commission as enforcer, has announced the following regulations:

1. All applications for warehouse licenses must be accompanied by the prescribed fee and a corporate surety bond issued by a company authorized to do business in Nebraska.

2. Each license is revocable by the Department of Agriculture for cause upon notice and hearing.

3. All licenses, schedules of charges, federal grade rules and all rules of the Department of Agriculture regulating state licensed grain warehouses shall be posted in conspicuous places on the warehouse property.

4. Before any license for a grain warehouse may be transferred, the party desiring such transfer shall file with the Department of Agriculture a report of the business done from the preceding first day of July up to the time of such sale or lease, and shall satisfy the Department of Agriculture that proper provision has been made for the purchase, re-delivery, or continuation of storage of such grain as may be outstanding on warehouse receipts.

5. All state licensed grain warehouses shall grade grain in conformity with the official standards of the United States.

6. In case a dispute arises between a warehouseman and an owner of grain (or the holder of a warehouse receipt), the parties may submit their differences to the Department of Agriculture for advice.

7. On or before the first day of July of each year, every state licensed grain warehouse shall render the Department of Agriculture an itemized and verified report of all business transacted by such state licensed grain warehouse during the year beginning July 1st of the preceding year and ending June 30th of the current year. In addition to the annual report, monthly reports must be furnished to the Department of Agriculture, and whenever called for, weekly reports must be furnished.

8. All state licensed grain warehouses shall keep an entirely separate account of their grain business and under no circumstances shall their grain account and other accounts be mixed. Failure to make reports and keep accounts as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture shall be cause for revocation of license.

9. All property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings of every state licensed grain warehouse shall, at all time during business hours be subject to inspection by the department of Agriculture or its agents.

10. Every state licensed grain warehouse, upon receiving grain, shall issue for each wagon or truck load of grain so received a uniform scale ticket. Such tickets shall be bound in books of convenient size, shall be consecutively numbered and provisions shall be made in said books for at least one carbon copy of each ticket. One carbon copy of each ticket shall not be detached from said book and shall remain in the possession of the state licensed grain warehouse as a permanent record.

11. Every state licensed grain warehouse must receive grain, from every source, up to its storage capacity as stated in its application, provided, the grain is warehouseable.

12. All state licensed grain warehouses must use only forms prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

13. State licensed grain warehouses shall be held liable, upon their bond, to the owner for the delivery of the kind and net quantity of grain called for by warehouse receipts, and of the same or a better grade. Grain equal in amount and of the same, or better, grade as that for which warehouse receipts are outstanding, shall, at all times be kept in the warehouse issuing such receipts, unless the holder of the warehouse receipt consents, in writing, that the grain be transferred to a terminal warehouse and surrenders his receipt to be cancelled and received in lieu thereof a terminal warehouse receipt.

14. The law provides that all storage contracts on grain in store at state licensed grain warehouses shall terminate on June 30th of each year, except storage contracts on shelled corn, which shall terminate on March 31st of each year. However, provision is made that by mutual consent an agreement may be entered into for renewal of such storage.

15. Charges for storing grain shall not exceed \$0.1½ per bushel for the first 15 days for all grain received in wagon load lots and

\$0.1 per bushel for the first 15 days for all grain received in carload lots, and 1/25 of \$0.1 per day thereafter.

16. Each bin must be numbered and its dimensions must be described in the application in sufficient detail to enable its cubical contents to be computed.

17. All warehouse receipts for grain in storage shall be prepared and printed by the Department of Agriculture. They will be permanently bound, and will be consecutively numbered. They will be furnished to warehousemen on requisition and payment of charges therefor. The use of any other form of warehouse receipt than that prescribed by the Department is forbidden.

No elevator or milling company operating other than a state licensed grain warehouse may receive grain for storage under penalty of the law.

Cheese has been added to the list of commodities traded in for future delivery, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is the butter and egg board of trade, having inaugurated trading in Chicago, New York and Montreal delivery.

Hessian Fly Has Cost Country \$100,000,000 in Single Season

Of all the insects working at cross purposes with man, few have such records for destructiveness as the Hessian fly whose activities have cost the country as much as \$100,000,000 in a single year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's records show.

In 1927, according to estimates, Kansas alone lost 20,000,000 bus. of wheat to the Hessian fly. Serious outbreaks of Hessian fly activity occurred in 1914 and 1916 and again in 1919 and 1920. At least eight serious outbreaks have occurred over the north-eastern one-third of the country within the last 45 years. Local activity is evident almost every year somewhere in that large territory or in limited areas on the Pacific coast.

To assist the farmer in combating this pest, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published Farmers' Bulletin 1627-F, "The Hessian Fly and How Losses from it Can Be Avoided." It is free to anyone requesting it.



Clarence C. Ogren, Wichita, Kan.

Elevators Need Strong Foundations

By E. W. MANN

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, no structure is sounder than the foundation upon which it rests. This is well illustrated in the case of a Kansas line company that built, with its own men, a new and unusually large country elevator last year. A fully modern structure, it was the pride of the community when it was put into service on the last crop.

The elevator was set on a 9-inch foundation with no footings and the inability of this foundation to carry the load imposed upon it was quickly demonstrated. The foundation cracked and crumbled. On one side of the plant the damage was so great that it was necessary for the builder to excavate and put in an additional shoulder. The damage had already been done, however, and was immediately followed by trouble with the leg.

It developed that the motor, seemingly adequate in power when installed, was unable to pull the loaded leg. Ordinary flat bearings were in use on all shafting.

The motor was removed and replaced with one that was half again as powerful. This pulled the leg, but the leg was so out of alignment that it was impossible to correct it with the usual hand-sets and it could be heard for an eighth of a mile when running.

Following a hard day's run the elevator was closed down. At midnight fire was discovered blazing in the cupola. Low water-pressure handicapped the fire department so it was unable to force water to the point of the blaze.

The fire demon claimed another victim. Several thousand additional dollars were added to the fire loss of the country. It could have been readily avoided in the first start by a heavy foundation, and would have been avoided by use of self-aligning anti-friction bearings on the shafting.

Employment of experienced and competent contractors for elevator construction, who are well versed in figuring loads and stresses, will usually prevent such losses.

Concrete grain storage in the Northwest will be considerably increased, contracts having been awarded so far this year for 10,100,000 bus. of capacity, compared with awards of 3,600,000 bus. of capacity contracted for a year ago during the same period of time.

Clarence Ogren Embarks on Own Account

Clarence C. Ogren, popular song-leader of the Wichita Convention of Kansas Grain Dealers last year, has embarked in the grain business at Wichita on his own account.

It is a pleasure to announce the opening of the Ogren Grain Co. (Incorporated) which commenced operations in the W-K-H Building as of June 9.

Mr. Ogren was formerly manager of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Wichita, which connections he immediately severed when notice was published of the final settlement of the terms of the sale of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. to the Farmers National Grain Corp.

The new company will do a general grain business and will, no doubt, handle a satisfactory share of the Kansas crop the coming year.

Mr. Ogren's past experience covers a ten-year period in the Wichita market, and previous to that he spent six years with the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department at Hutchinson, Kansas City, and Topeka. Thus he is ably fortified with a thorow knowledge of the business.

Dust Suction Patent Invalid

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 14, 1930, affirmed the decision of the Maryland District Court holding invalid the dust suction patent, No. 1,502,050, of Raymond H. Moore to be invalid.

Moore had brot suit against the B. & O. R. R. Co. to enjoin infringement of his patent. The first five claims of the patent are:

1. In combination with a belt conveyer, a receiver into which the belt discharges its load, and a suction hood situated adjacent to the return side of said belt and beneath the mouth of the receiver, said hood being adapted to have a communicative connection with a suction system.

2. In combination with a belt conveyer, a receiver into which the belt discharges its load, and a pair of suction hoods situated adjacent the mouth of the receiver one above and one below the plane at which the load is discharged, said hoods being adapted to have communicative connection with a suction system.

3. The combination with a belt conveyer, a receiver into which the belt discharges its load, and a suction hood situated outwardly beyond the lower side of the mouth of the receiver, said hood being adapted to receive the refuse retained by said belt after the load is discharged, said hood being adapted to have communicative connection with a suction system.

4. In combination with a belt conveyer, a receiver into which the belt discharges its load, and a pair of suction hoods, one situated outwardly beyond each the top and the bottom sides of the mouth of the receiver, the upper of said hoods being adapted to receive the refuse discharged with said load, the lower of said hoods being adapted to receive the refuse retained by said belt after the load is discharged, said hoods being adapted to have communicative connection with a suction system.

5. In combination with a receiver of the character set forth, a pulley supported adjacent the mouth of the receiver, a conveyer belt guided over the pulley so as to discharge its load into the receiver, a suction hood supported above the receiver with its receiving nozzle adjacent the mouth of the receiver, said hood being adapted to receive the refuse discharged with the load, and a second ventilating hood disposed in proximity to the underside of the pulley in a position to receive refuse retained by said belt after the load is discharged and refuse escaping from the underside of the receiver, said hoods being adapted to have communicative connection with a suction system.

Judge Parker of the Circuit Court said: Defendant has built a large grain elevator at Locust Point in Baltimore, equipped with a modern dust collection and removal system having 483 separate and distinct outlets. There are 15 conveyor belts in use in this elevator, and these are equipped with 30 suction devices, which are alleged to infringe the patent in suit. It is contended that these infringe claims 1 and 3 of the patent, in that they present a suction hood situate adjacent to the return side of the conveyor belt, beneath the mouth of the receiver, and "outwardly beyond" the lower side of its mouth, and that they infringe claims 2, 4 and 5 because they present such a suction hood used in connection with one situate above the belt and outwardly beyond its mouth. There are four slightly differing types of suction hoods in use by defendant, which can be more easily illustrated by drawings than described. Figure 23, herewith, illustrates the type most nearly embodying the language of the claims; figure 25, the type farthest removed therefrom. The upper suction hood in each case is marked H and the lower H'.

The claims of the patent upon which complainant relies make no reference to the use of the special ventilating hood, described with so much particularity in the specification and illustrated in the drawings, and they are unquestionably broad enough to cover the suction devices used by defendant. The trouble, from complainant's standpoint, is that they are too broad. When construed, as complainant would have us construe them, so as to cover any suction device situate beneath the belt and outwardly beyond the lower side of the mouth of the receiver, or such a device used in connection with one situate above the belt and outwardly beyond the mouth of the receiver, they are void because lacking in invention and because anticipated by prior use in the art.

Void for Lack of Invention.—In the first place, we think that the claims are void for lack of invention. There is nothing new in

the collection and removal of dust by suction hoods and conduits. And it certainly does not rise to the dignity of invention to place such hoods and conduits at the places where every one knows that the dust is created. It was well known, and so stated by complainant in his application for the patent, that a considerable amount of dust is thrown in suspension as the grain leaves the belt, and that about 60 per cent thereof rolls back and escapes thru the mouth of the receiver, whereas the chaff with the heavier dust clings to the belt as it goes around the pulley and is thrown off beneath the lower side of the mouth of the receiver.

It required no invention to place one suction hood above and one below the belt at the mouth of the receiver for the purpose of collecting this dust. On the contrary it is just such a location of the hoods as would naturally occur to anyone skilled in the art. At best it was but the applying of a well known device to a new use.

It is claimed, however, that placing the suction hoods "outwardly" from the receivers results in "indirect" suction which attracts the dust without the grain, and that this constitutes invention. The contention is that such location of the suction hoods results in drawing in air from outside the receiver with the escaping dust and that the application of the suction in this way does not affect the grain as it is being thrown off of the belt. The answer to this is that, so far as the lower hood is concerned, "outwardly from the receiver" is not only the obvious, but the only practical, location for it. Furthermore, it is entirely immaterial whether this hood exerts suction directly on the belt beneath the pulley or not, as the grain has already been thrown from the belt into the receiver before the belt comes within the draft of the hood. So far as the upper hood is concerned, it is perfectly obvious that it should be placed as far from the falling grain as possible; and the entrance of the receiver from which the dust comes rolling backward is the logical place for it, and one which would naturally occur to any skilled mechanic or engineer, unless a location elsewhere were necessitated by some other consideration. In fact, just such an external location for a dust suction hood on threshing machines is shown by the Olds patent, No. 226,344, of 1880. And it is worthy of note in this connection, that a claim in the original application of complainant here for a ventilating hood situate adjacent to and above the mouth of the receiver was rejected by the Patent Office and abandoned by claimant. It is difficult to see how the mere combination of such a hood with one situate beneath the belt could constitute invention.

Lack Novelty.—But we think that the broad claims of the patent are void for lack of

novelty as well as for lack of invention. We agree with the court below that the evidence shows beyond a reasonable doubt that, before plaintiff claims to have invented his device, suction hoods had been used in grain elevators both above and below the conveyor belts and outwardly from the receivers.

As early as 1906 the elevator of the Cleveland Grain Co. at Cleveland, O., was equipped with suction hoods beneath the belt of the conveyor. That these hoods were situate adjacent to the return side of the belt and beneath the mouth of the receiver is abundantly established by the evidence. It also appears that they were situate outwardly beyond the lower side of the mouth of the receiver and that they drew in air, not thru the grain but from outside the receiver or boot of the elevator.

In 1913 or 1914 the elevator of the Washburn Crosby Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1914 the elevator of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. at Argentine, Kan., were equipped with suction hoods similarly situated and operated on the same principle.

In 1920 a dust collecting system was installed for the Quaker Oats Co. at Akron, O., which combined suction hoods above the receiver with suction hoods beneath the belt and outwardly from the receiver. In the same years the same company equipped its elevator at Memphis, Tenn., with a system which made use of the same sort of combination of hoods.

In 1913 the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co., of Buffalo, installed a tripper which made use of a dust hood situate above the belt and outwardly from the receiver.

There is evidence of a number of other prior uses of suction hoods above and below the belt and on trippers in grain elevators.

Complainant objects that the upper hood as shown in such construction as that of the Akron and Memphis plants is not attached "outwardly" from the receiver, and hence does not employ "indirect suction," and that the dust hood of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell tripper is a closed hood which does not employ "indirect suction" and besides is not used in connection with a lower hood. None of these objections, we think, is meritorious. As stated above, the location of the upper hood is a mere matter of skill, not arising to the dignity of invention; and it will be noted that, altho not located outwardly from the receiver, the upper hoods of the Akron and Memphis plants necessarily draw in air from the outside, which is the very essence of complainant's claim as to indirect suction.

With respect to the dust hood of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell tripper, it is true that this was closed; but it was certainly situated "outwardly beyond" the receiver and above the belt; and there is nothing in the language of the claims relied on which indicates that the upper hood is not to be closed or that it is to be so constructed as to draw in outside air in the manner that complainant describes as indirect suction. That the hood on the Hecker-Jones-Jewell tripper was not used in connection with a lower hood is immaterial, so far as the question here is concerned; for it could not involve patentable novelty to use an upper hood old in the art in connection with a lower hood which is also old. There is no invention in mere aggregation.

We think it follows that there was no invention in locating them at the points on the tripper indicated by claims 6 and 7 of the patent. It clearly appears from the evidence that the dust suction system on the trippers of defendant could not possibly infringe the claims upon which defendant relies. They

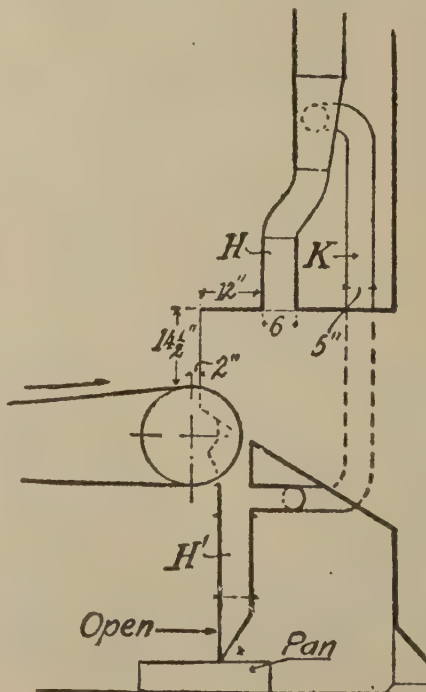


Fig. 25.

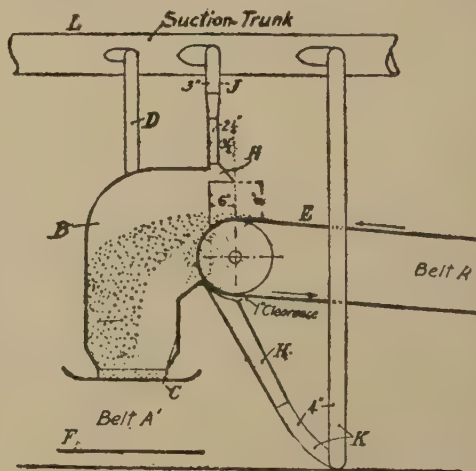


Fig. 23

have no hood having "communicative connection with a suction system" and there is certainly no use of the "indirect suction" which complainant insists on as the basic principle of his patent. On the contrary, they are equipped with independent suction attachments, which, by the use of fans attached to the tripper, draw in the dust thrown off by the belts and discharge it back again into the down flowing stream of grain.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that all of the claims of the patent relied upon by complainant are void, both for lack of invention and lack of novelty, and that, with respect to the tripper, there is no element of infringement. Complainant's contention that he has solved a problem in the art is, we think, entirely without foundation. His patent is nothing but a "paper patent," and the only ground for saying that the devices which he proposes are successful, is the success that has been attained by somewhat similar devices in the prior art and in the elevator of defendant. It is clear that defendant's success has been due, not to anything derived from complainant, but to the skillful use of devices familiar in the prior art and to the proper regulation of the air current employed by means of sliding valves, upon which it is not necessary to elaborate.—37 Fed. Rep. (2d) 884.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress which would provide for a charge of 5 cents upon each piece of mail that is insufficiently or improperly addressed, which is accorded directory service in effecting or attempting to effect delivery. No one knows just what the post office department or its thousands of postmasters might consider an insufficient or an improper address, but as the senders of the mail would be asked to pay for the service, the opportunities for annoyance, and perhaps even for graft, from some postmasters who wanted to swell their receipts, are plainly evident.

The Fire at Leith, Scotland

The fire that started Sunday, Jan. 17, in the grain elevator at Leith, Scotland, was still burning at last accounts.

Thousands of tons of burned grain has been carted away and dumped on the shore of the Firth of Forth, while a certain quantity is being sold for feed. From time to time as part of 13,000 tons of burned grain is removed the flames break out afresh.

The warehouse consisted of two units. The first, with a capacity of 15,000 tons, built in 1903 and 1904, had cribbed bins protected by a 9-inch brick wall on the outside. The second unit, of 5,000 tons capacity, built in 1914, was cribbed, but had hopper bottoms of concrete, the cribbing protected by corrugated iron.

The fire spread thru the belt conveyor tunnels and got under the hopper bottoms.

It is expected that an entirely new warehouse will be erected to replace the old structure and the question of the site is now being considered.

Problems of Purchaser of Mortgaged Wheat

From address by A. L. Oswald, Hutchinson, Kan., before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hutchinson.

Machinery and farm implement houses sell tractors, combines and other implements, taking a mortgage on the growing wheat. Mortgages are often given to hail insurance companies, and then there is a large class of general creditors who take mortgages upon the wheat. Under the present law there is absolutely no duty upon these mortgagees to notify potential purchasers of the wheat, and in too many instances already, these mortgagees have maintained silence until several months after the elevator man has paid for the wheat and delivered it. Then they have turned around and brought suits against the elevator man successfully for the purchase price of the wheat. The result is that the elevator man has paid twice for the wheat and at present there seems to be no relief for the situation.

Unreasonable Burden on Purchasers.

Some of the grain dealers have called upon their abstractors to furnish them abstracts weekly or daily, as the case may be, on the outstanding wheat mortgages. This throws upon the purchaser of wheat additional costs, as he has to pay the abstractor for the services and that is unreasonable. As any fair-minded man will agree, either the mortgagee or the mortgagor should pay the additional costs which the mortgage itself creates.

The chattel mortgage is filed at the residence of the mortgagor, that is, at the residence of the party giving the mortgage. With a truck, it is possible to swing wheat over two or three counties to market. With three or four elevators at the same point purchasing wheat and competing one with the other, it is not good business to ask too many questions of the man with the wheat on the scale.

It seems reasonable that there should be some solution worked out which would enable a man to buy wheat under these conditions and still protect himself, as he is operating an elevator and not a collection agency.

Delay Payment Ten Days to Check Up.

It is our suggestion that the law be changed so as to protect not only the elevator man, but all parties concerned. And we offer this solution: That a law be drafted enabling purchasers of wheat to file a bond with the clerk of the district court, a bond sufficient in size to give actual protection to all the sellers of wheat. In consideration of his giving such a bond, to permit the elevator man to withhold payment of that wheat for a period of ten days. I appreciate that some think that the seller is going to be impatient in waiting ten days. That may be true in the beginning, but when it is established,

the ten-day period is not going to embarrass very many. As the wheat grower has waited since sowing time for his money, ten days longer is not going to jeopardize your dealings with him. Then in this ten-day period, let the law provide that every mortgagee who has any claims against that wheat, file with the purchaser, the elevator man, a statement of his claim against the wheat. And if the mortgagee or mortgagees fail to serve such notice, within the ten day period, they are to be barred of all their claim against the purchaser of the wheat. Of course this would not bar the indebtedness, the relationship, between the debtor to the creditor would still be intact, but would simply discharge the elevator man from further liability.

Like any other change in the law, it will take a little time to work out the details and it is not at all impossible that after this plan is tried that a better one can be found. Or this plan may need modification. A period of ten days may be too long, or it may be too short, but it will have to go through an experimental stage.

The idea has been worked out in other cases and there are laws providing for the giving of bonds to protect against mechanic's liens and other bothersome ones. It is our belief that if the mortgagee understood the workings of such a bill as this; so that he had ten days after the selling of the wheat to serve notice on the elevator man, he would receive his money, that he would welcome such a law. Of course the seller of wheat could not be damaged in the least by such a law. This plan would work out to satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Link-Belt's Timken Pillow Block

The Link-Belt Company is just announcing its Timken Anti-Friction Ball & Socket Pillow Block. Designed several years ago, it has been improved and perfected in the meantime, and has been actually service-proved (or tested) in practically every type of service. This is Link-Belt's method of developing a product to a high point of perfection before announcing it to the trade.

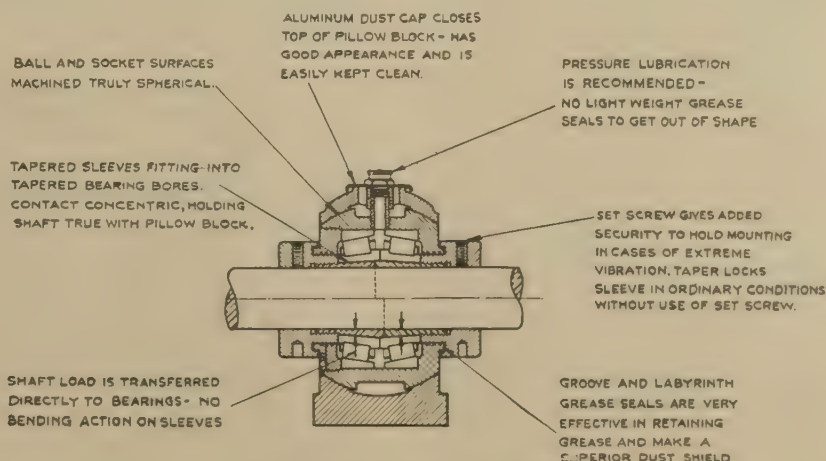
These pillow blocks are designed to fit any good grade of commercial shafting, from 1 1/16" diameter to the largest size, without special fittings or the use of appliances.

Because these pillow blocks use pressure lubrication, they are practically dust tight. The grease is forced in at the center and out at the shaft openings, thus, with the addition of the grease seal at the top, dust and grit are kept out of the bearing. The grease stays inside the bearing, where it belongs.

Stocks of these pillow blocks are now maintained at strategic points through the country.



Anti-Friction Ball and Socket Pillow Block



Cross Section Thru Pillow Block

The Canadian Wheat Pool Gamble

BY FRANK OLIVER

Mr. Oliver entered the Canadian West in 1876, was a member of the Northwest Territories Legislature from 1883 to 1896, member of the Dominion Parliament from 1896 to 1917, Minister of the Interior under the Laurier regime, and later associated with the Board of Railroad Commissioners for Canada. Following is an excerpt from his address delivered before the Empire Club July 3.

I need scarcely say that I was both flattered and gratified, but still more surprised, to be invited to address the Empire Club of Winnipeg on the "Wheat Situation Up to Date."

Although I had never traded in wheat to the extent of a single bushel, for the greater part of a fairly long life, like most western people, I had lived wheat, year in and year out, and therefore might be expected to have more information on the subject than most of my hearers.

In an address to the young men's section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade delivered on April 10, the President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, A. J. McPhail, undertook to explain the working of that organization. In the course of his address he said that in May, 1929, when prices were as low as \$1.06 and \$1.08 per bushel, the pool bought between four and five million bushels of wheat. He said further: "The wheat we bought to steady the market at around \$1.07 and \$1.08 a bushel, we sold out again at \$1.14 to \$1.16." "Steadying the market" is an accepted and well understood euphemism for gambling operations on an exchange, whether of mining stocks or grain. Of the original objectives of the pool one of the most prominently featured was the stopping of speculative dealing, that is gambling. Winning is the only justification for gambling.

An important feature of the propaganda on behalf of the pool has been the assertion of its ability to measurably control, or at any rate foresee, the market. No longer ago than on January 15 last President McPhail told a meeting at Indian Head as reported in the "U. F. A.," the pool paper in Calgary:—

"Because of its ramifications the pool knows when there is a demand for wheat, is familiar with world conditions, has an accurate knowledge of all the world factors which rule in the business of wheat prices, how much wheat is available at any time, what the prospects are for some time to come, and we are in a better position to judge than any individual and exercise some measure of judgment as to the selling policy we should pursue."

Assuming only half of Mr. McPhail's claims of market wisdom for the pool to be correct, the admission that the pool sold four to five million bushels of wheat in June at a price of \$1.16 when within a month the high for July delivery had reached \$1.74 and for seven succeeding months remained above the price at which the pool sold in June would seem to be entitled to a greater measure of elucidation than was devoted to it by Mr. McPhail.

Assuming Mr. McPhail's statement to be correct the speculators who bought from the pool in June certainly stood to make a clean-up in July. If the pool executive is privileged to "steady (or support) the market" by the purchase of four to five million bushels of wheat at a low figure, and to sell out on a rising market, with the foreknowledge claimed by the pool there is certainly room and opportunity for collusion between the pool executive and favored individuals or outside organizations that might result in startling profits, in which the farmer members of the pool whose money had been risked in the gamble would have no share and of which under the pool contract they

would not even have the right to an accounting.

Success of Farmer Means Failure of Pool

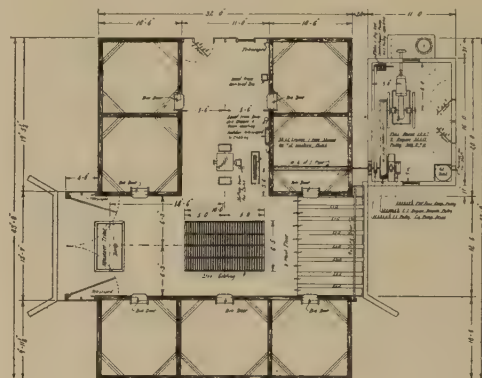
The market value of the wheat in the hands of the pool executive depends in large measure on the prospective returns to the farmer members of the pool on their growing crop. News of rains which promote growth and give hope to the pool farmer depresses the price of the wheat in the hands of the pool executive. News of drouth and dust storms which destroy the farmers' investments give hope to the pool executive that the great gamble which they had undertaken on the crops of 1928 and 1929 would be justified by rising prices. Success of the farmer means failure of the pool. On the other hand success of the pool could only be achieved through losses to the farmer. While the pool farmer hopes, or possibly prays, for rain and sun in due measure, the pool executive and their backers, the banks and the several provincial governments, are hoping, if not praying, for drouth and dust storms, as their only means of escape from the situation created by the attempt to apply the tragically mistaken theories of Aaron Sapiro to the world marketing of Canada's wheat.

Admission of water from the Mediterranean Sea into the Sahara Desert will be attempted by the French Government after plans worked out by an irrigation engineer of Boston, Mass., the theory being that the water evaporated from this vast new inland sea will temper the climate and make the surrounding area available for farming. It is remarkable to what extent the foreigners will go to pile up grief for Mr. Legge.

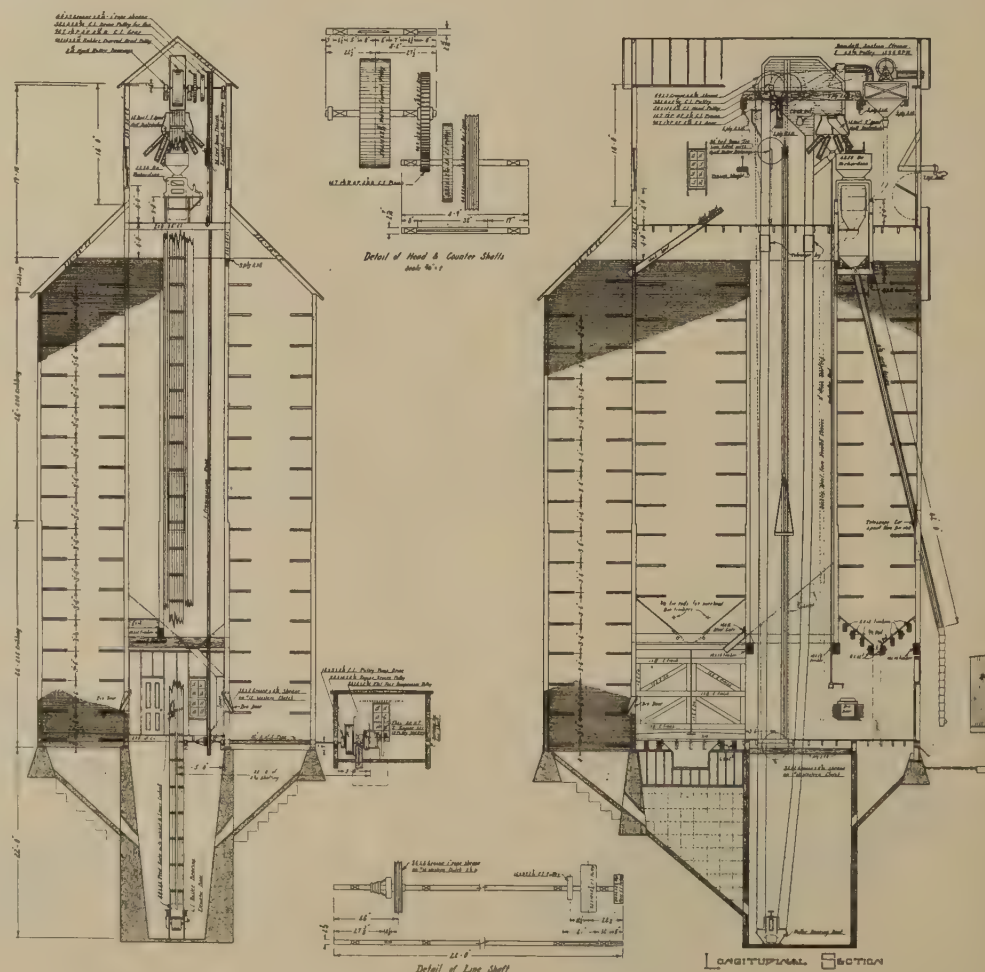
Kansas Wheat Elevator of Cribbed Construction

In the design of the larger country elevators the employment of cribbing for the bins continues in favor with owners desiring a guaranty against bursting out of the walls. Such a substantially built house has recently been completed at Alamota, Kan., for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Mercantile Ass'n by the Star Engineering Co.

The building is 32x43 ft. on the ground and 97 ft. high from boot pit to eaves. The pit is 22 ft. deep, with exceptionally large dump sinks. The driveway has a 3-inch plank floor, with heavy steel grating for the Kewanee Truck Dump, the entrance to driveway being closed by rolling door. Two of the corner bins are 10 ft. 6 ins. square, two 10 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft. 8 ins. The three bins over driveway are 12 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ft. 6 ins. for the outer bins and 11 ft. for the



FLOOR PLAN



Floor Plan and Sectional Elevations of 50,000-bu. Cribbed Elevator at Alamota, Kan.

inner bin. The two bins next to leg shaft are 10 ft. 4 ins. by 10 ft. 6 ins. and the bin over work floor is 11 ft. by 9 ft. 8 ins. The total storage is 50,000 bus. The crib walls are of 2x6 for 26 ft., and 2x4 for 26 ft. above. Passing thru one of the bins is the power shaft, well protected by a 5-in. pipe.

The cupola, 12x33 ft., and 21 ft. from its floor to ridge, is well filled with the elevator head and a 15-duct distributor, 2,250 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a suction cleaner. From the scale a shipping spout of 8¼-in. well casing telescopes thru wall and terminates in a flexible spout extending into car.

The elevator leg has a cast iron boot with 20x26 feed gate controlled by ratchet and lever, and a rubber covered head pulley, 50x14x2 15/16. All bearings are of the Hyatt Roller type to reduce friction and the fire hazard.

Power is furnished by a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type Z engine in an engine room 11x16 ft. From the engine shaft a 10-in. rubber belt drives the main countershaft on which are the pulleys driving the air compressor and the water circulating pump and the 36-in. 2-groove sheave for the rope transmission to cupola shaft on which are mounted the pulley driving the cleaner fan and the small pinion of the gear reducing the speed for the elevator head shaft. The gears have 4-in. face and 1½ inch pitch, the small gear having 16 teeth and the large gear 96 teeth.

The house is metal clad and grounded for lightning protection and takes the lowest insurance rate. In the engravings herewith are shown cross and longitudinal sections, bin and floor plans.

Makes Test On Cups

The results of a comparative test of various styles of cups are herewith announced by the White Star Co.

Using their Special "V" Cups measuring 7x6¾ with 9-inch centers as the standard by which to make comparisons, they found that even at maximum speed the nearest 7x7 cup (spaced the same) elevated only 81.8% as much grain as did the White Star style cup. In a stationary and upright position this latter cup, it is interesting to note, held a pint and a half more grain.

The design of the White Star cup permits maximum filling at the boot. Also, the discharge is complete, with no back-legging.

The virtue of the White Star cup, these experienced elevator engineers say, is that a narrower belt suffices. Motor power is also saved due to the fact that these cups are designed to be spaced closer together, thus increasing the elevating capacity of the leg.

Another "Knockout" for Tile

The accompanying illustrations shows that tile, as a material for use in the construction of grain elevators, is apparently not all it should be. At least it has a good many failures marked up against it, and in some of them, the loss has been more than 100 per cent, for the simple reason that the structures could not be repaired and it cost a good deal of money to wreck them and to clear away the debris.

The pictures are of the Farmers' Cooperative Co. elevator at Southport, Ind., which was burned on Mar. 22. A news item in the April 9 number of the Journal indicated that the loss amounted to about \$50,000.

The elevator, which was managed by J. J. Riser, was owned by about 240 farmers in Marion and Johnson counties, and they immediately announced that they would rebuild.

We are indebted to the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. for the illustrations shown.

Return to Old Fashioned Harvesting Methods

Oklahoma grain dealers who have suffered annually from the high moisture in wheat from the early run combines, are rejoicing in the farmers return to old fashioned methods of harvesting. A tour about the state shows more binders in operation on this year's harvest than has been the case at any time since the advent of the combine-harvester. Evidently the farmers, trying to pull their combines thru rain-soaked soil, and suffering from losses thru wheat going down during unfavorable weather are seeing the advantage of using the old-fashioned binder and getting their grain in better condition before delivering it to the elevators.

The return to the binder is common principally thru the central part of the state, where authoritative estimates place the cuttings with binders at about 50%. Out on the western plains, where the country is almost a solid wheat field, the combine still holds sway, for on large acreages in semi-arid country there is no denying its economy. Economical use of the combine, however, depends upon good harvesting conditions, for the wheat must be dead ripe, before the fields are cut. Then they must be cut quickly, if losses from breaking over of stems is to be avoided.

Thru central Oklahoma farms are not so large as in the western parts of the state and greater rainfall creates a hazard for the combine. When the binder is used and the grain is shocked, it has an opportunity to cure before being threshed. Properly cured before threshing, the grain comes from the machine dry, cool and in fit condition to be kept indefinitely under favorable storage conditions.

Grain comes from threshing machines in so much better condition than from combines that elevators are disposed to pay a premium for it over what they will pay for combined grain. Elevator operators know they can store it safely and that it will not heat in transit before it reaches the terminal market. It makes better flour and better bread, so it finds a ready market at higher prices.

The return to the binder calls into being again the harvest hand, who once followed the harvests from the prairie lands of the Panhandle, northward to Canada, tho it will probably be a long time before this army attains its former size. So far the harvest hand is only in demand thru small farm sections.

Use of the binder in harvesting is one of the practical means of farm relief, since binder harvested wheat does not rush to market in a few days, as does that from the combines. When marketing is spread over a longer period the market does not stagger and sink under the burden.

Many farmers in central Oklahoma, who have traded in their binders and have combines on their hands, are seeking to meet the condition by use of windrowing machines. Windrowing machines leave the grain in a long swath on top of the stubble, so the air can circulate above and below it, doing the curing as well as when the grain is in the shock.

Swathed grain, picked up by the combine with a pick-up attachment, comes from the machine in condition comparable with that of threshed grain, cool and dry.

The principal danger in the swathing method is that rain or hail may do a lot of damage while the swaths are on the ground. However, there is hardly more danger of damage from this source, when grain is in swaths then when it is standing. Farmers who hesitate to use the swathing methods before using their combines, object principally to the cost of going over the field twice.

The return to the binder would be much faster if grain dealers would remember their trade interests and dock the receipts of combined grain in accordance with its value. So long as they fail to differentiate between it and threshed grain and so long as they are willing to accept it, wet or dry, farmers will use combines. If all farmers are to return to the binder the return must be made worth their while.

Oklahoma wheat from the threshing machines is reaching the elevators in prime condition, often running No. 1, with low moisture content. Wheat from the combines is about as usual during the early run, carrying high moisture, low tests, and being full of green berries in many, many instances.

The London Corn Trade Ass'n has a membership of 532 firms, of which 358 are domiciled in the United Kingdom and 174 in Continental and other countries.

The chief factor militating against any sustained upturn in prices at the moment is the lack of speculative interest in the market. We believe there is enough real news affecting supply and demand to put wheat up very substantially provided speculation returns to normal.—S. C. Harris.



Tile Elevator of Farmers Elevator Co., Southport, Ind., Before and After

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—J. R. Loftin will rebuild his feed warehouse here that burned recently.

Carlisle, Ark.—The Carlisle Rice Mill, E. L. Crandall, manager, contemplates the erection of an elevator.

CALIFORNIA

Montpellier, Cal.—A new grain elevator has just been completed here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Corp., feed manufacturers, has awarded the contract for the erection of a 52x55x165 feed mill to the Burrell Engineering Co. It will be of re-inforced concrete construction, steel sash, metal sliding doors, steel rolling doors, and concrete bin partitions. The cost will be about \$50,000.

Patterson, Cal.—The Geo. H. Croley Co.'s new feed mill was formally opened on June 7 with quite a ceremony, to which business men and farmers were invited. Sacks of meal, "hot from the mill," were distributed to the guests as souvenirs. The new mill will grind special feeds in any desired formula. Poultry and dairy feeds will be manufactured.

CANADA

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co. is establishing a poultry feed plant here, E. J. McRostie, in charge of the poultry feed department of the company, assisting in the work.

Ft. William, Ont.—Erection of a grain storage annex of 1,600,000 bus. to the local terminal elevator of N. M. Patterson & Co. will be started at once by the Fegles Const. Co., to be completed by Oct. 1.

Winnipeg, Man.—The local office of Solloway, Mills & Co., Ltd., grain and stock brokers, was closed on June 28, following the conviction of the partners, W. C. Solloway and Harvey Mills, on charges of conspiracy.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Parliament at Ottawa has provided \$450,000 for the Government's 2,000,000-bu. additional storage to be erected at this point. Tenders were taken June 30 for the construction. C. D. Howe prepared the plans.

Ft. William, Ont.—After 31 years' continuous service, Fred Symes, chief grain inspector at the head of the lakes, retired from active service July 5, with six months' leave of absence, his actual term of office not ending until next January, at which time his successor will be named.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool members are to vote, not later than Aug. 1, on the 100% pool idea, under which all of the grain of this province would be marketed thru the pool. If a majority are in favor of it, the pool will ask the government for necessary legislation.

Vancouver, B. C.—Plans for the construction of the 2,000,000 bu. addition to the Harbor Board Elevator No. 1, leased to the James Stewart interests, have been approved by the Government at Ottawa and the work will start as soon as possible. Tenders for the construction were taken June 24. C. D. Howe is the designer.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The sum of \$450,000 has been provided for by the Ottawa Government for the construction of 2,000,000 bus. additional grain storage here, reported in the May 28 Journal as being contemplated by the Government. The plans were made by C. D. Howe, and bids for the construction were taken on June 30.

Winnipeg, Man.—The E. J. Bawlf Grain Co. has appointed C. Fred Campbell manager of one of its local offices.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The site for the new 1,000,000-bu. Canadian Government elevator to be erected here, as reported in the May 28 Journal, has been selected and the Government has provided for the expenditure of \$900,000 for its construction. C. D. Howe furnished the plans. Tenders for the foundations have been taken. The contract had not been let at last report.

Winnipeg, Man.—We are indebted to Sec'y-Treas. Dr. R. Magill for receipt of the 1929 report of the Grain Exchange, which is an unusually well-printed booklet on an excellent quality of paper, and in easily-read type. The report contains the usual information of interest to exchange members, such as past presidents and present officers of the exchange, committees for the season of 1929-1930, definition of contract grades for each of the different grains, list of elevators at Ft. William and at Port Arthur, closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange of different grains for each day from Sept. 1, 1928 to Sept. 1, 1929, information regarding the grain crops for the three prairie provinces for the past ten years, grain inspected in the western division for the past 16 years, exports of Canada by months, etc.

COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—William Wright has been employed as manager of the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.'s feed mill here, succeeding J. H. Friend.

Longmont, Colo.—The Longmont Flour Mills' new plant has been completed and is now in operation. The daily capacity of the flour mill is 275 barrels and the elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bus.

Buckingham, Colo.—The elevator here owned by the Kellogg Grain Co., of Denver, has been sold to John Edwards, former manager, and will be operated under the name of the J. C. Edwards Grain Co.—J. C. Edwards Grain Co., by J. C. Edwards.

Denver, Colo.—Bruce Johnson, 95 years old, who was associated with J. K. Mullen in the organization of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., died, on June 21, at Greeley, Colo., after a brief illness. Mr. Johnson came to Denver by ox team in 1859. He was a member of the Colorado Constitutional convention and a member of the legislature before and after Colorado was a state. He was pres. of the Union Bank, which he founded, and its successor for 46 years. He is survived by his widow.

Yuma, Colo.—The old Farmers Exchange elevator, now owned by the Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, is being remodeled and the capacity increased from 12,000 to 19,000 bus. The motor and automatic scales are being moved from the ground floor to the top of the elevator, making it possible to load cars with one handling, and a new motor will be installed on the ground floor for power for the compressor and conveyor. The entire building will be covered with iron. When this work is completed the Shannon Grain Co. will have a total capacity at its two elevators here of 45,000 bus. L. M. Millen is the local manager. The company also has an elevator at Hyde and one at Schram.

ILLINOIS

Warren, Ill.—I have purchased the grain elevator and coal business of John Berryman. I expect to make some improvements but don't know just what as yet.—Harry Pillmore.

Greenview, Ill.—It is reported that Beggs & Hatch will rebuild their elevator burned last fall.

Athens, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has recently installed a Bender Electric Traveling Truck Dump in its elevator.

Steelville, Ill.—Part of the roof of the warehouse of the Gilster Milling Co. was blown off with slight damage to stock and jute bags on June 25.

Rankin, Ill.—On June 1 I took charge of the elevator here operated by the Federal Grain Elevators, Inc., relieving Homer Thom.—Charles Rice, mgr.

Sublette, Ill.—Edgar Reeser, manager of the Sublette Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, has tendered his resignation to become manager of a privately owned house.

Chebanse, Ill.—The concrete footings, bins and frame work of the Chebanse Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator are being renewed and the elevator covered with galvanized iron.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of this territory was scheduled to be held at the Inman Hotel, this city, on July 8, at 6:45 p. m., the dinner hour.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator will operate under the management of Henry Asselmier, taking over the property which was leased last year to Eisinger & Fink.

Lenzburg, Ill.—A new corn elevator and a new blower for loading wheat into cars has recently been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. here. Jerome Prediger is the manager.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held in this city on July 2, at McBroom's Restaurant, at 7 o'clock p. m. Dinner was on the program.

Kirkwood, Ill.—The feed mill of the Central Feed & Produce Co., that burned in May, is being rebuilt. The machinery for the mill has been ordered, including a huller, batch mixer, elevator and conveyor.

Tuscola, Ill.—Jim Bush will hold his 32nd annual celebration banquet for the trade in his territory at 7:30 p. m., July 10. Mr. Bush is correspondent of Lamson Bros. & Co., and was the first one in the grain trade to broadcast the markets.

Long Point, Ill.—Oscar B. Wheeler, head of the O. B. Wheeler Grain Co. and a grain dealer here for the past 40 years, died at his home on June 10. He had been in poor health for three years, and a few days before his death suffered a stroke. His widow and four children survive.

Peoria, Ill.—Work has started on a 500,000-bu. concrete addition to the East Peoria Elevator Co.'s elevator, Geo. W. Cole, manager, which will bring the total capacity of the plant up to 1,000,000 bus. Electric handling equipment will be installed. The Stevens Engineering & Const. Co. has the contract, and work is to be completed in 60 days—early in September.

Stanford, Ill.—Two important business changes have taken place here, one involving the local bank and the other the grain firm of Murphy & Ewing, which has sold its grain elevator to the Stanford Grain Co. Mr. Springer, pres. of the bank, has retired, disposing of his stock to J. M. Murphy, of the grain firm, and others, Mr. Springer continuing as manager of the grain company. E. E. Ewing will continue in the grain business as assistant manager of the Stanford Grain Co. J. M. Murphy has been in the grain business in Stanford for 28 years and will retire to give more time to his farm interest.—J. M. Murphy, of the former grain firm of Murphy & Ewing.

Cornell, Ill.—The Cornell Co-op. Co., at a meeting of the stockholders recently, voted to give the directors the authority to dispose of the business interests and property of the company.

Kirksville, Ill.—Thomas Keim, of Findlay, has rented the Kirksville Grain Co.'s elevator and has appointed Orris Coventry to have charge of same. N. F. Keim, father of Thomas Keim, may assist in the management.

Vandalia, Ill.—Clyde E. Widger, who has been manager for several years of the Hagerstown plant of the W. A. Elam Grain Co., has been transferred to the local plant, where he will have charge of the grain buying. As reported in the last number of the Journal, the Elam Co. has retired from active management of its plant here, which is now in charge of J. E. Robinson as manager.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has purchased from the heirs of the late W. J. Culbertson the real estate, buildings and equipment of the Wayne-Culbertson Grain Co., possession to be given by July 1. Of the four elevators involved, three are located here and the other is at Winkel Station, four miles southwest of Delavan. It is reported that the new owners will close the two older houses located in town on the C. & A. tracks and that they will operate the other two. The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is managed by W. C. Bishop.

Newman, Ill.—The grain business at Newman has been consolidated, with the combination going under the name of the Newman Grain & Lbr. Co., which was the name of one of the merging companies [the other being the Elvis Weathers Grain Co.]. We now have three elevators, two of which are kept more or less inactive except during the busy season, and the offices are at the old offices of the Newman Grain & Lbr. Co. We have a storage capacity of 300,000 bus. and expect to handle about 750,000 bus. of grain during a normal year.—Newman Grain & Lbr. Co., Virgil A. Wiese, mgr.

Streator, Ill.—Streator territory grain dealers met, on June 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bartells at Richards Station, four miles north of Streator, having a steak fry, held out-of-doors. Ladies, and in fact the whole family, were present (about 60 in all), some of those attending coming from as far as Bloomington and Princeton. After the "fry" the ladies played the men in an indoor baseball game, with Conrad Linder as umpire, who seemed to favor the ladies in almost every decision. The game was called about 9 p. m. on account of rain, after which all adjourned to the house, enjoying the wonderful hospitality of the Bartells family until the wee sma' hours of the morning. At this meeting Conrad Linder was elected chairman of the group for the coming year, taking up the work which Allen Simpson has so ably conducted during the past year.—Isaac B. Barrett, Streator, Ill.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships on the Board of Trade are selling at \$17,000.

Riordon, Martin & Co., grain and provisions, of this city, are reported to be dissolving partnership.

Samuel P. Arnot, pres. of the Board of Trade in 1928 and 1929 and veteran broker of this city, became associated with the Chicago office of Colvin & Co., on July 1, dealer in stocks and commodities. Colvin & Co. have offices in New York and Pittsburgh also.

In the succession of Scott, Burrows & Christie to the business of Cross, Roy & Harris, as reported in this column June 25, Messrs. Cross and Roy withdraw from all active business. Guy Warren will become an independent broker, but will probably handle some of the business of the successors, who will have greatly enlarged facilities, including private wire connections to several markets, with offices in the new Board of Trade Bldg. Partners of the consolidated firm are as follows: Harold N. Scott, Wm. F. Burrows, Jr., Thos. K. Christie, Siebel C. Harris, Edward L. Hicks, Jr., Theodore H. Price, Jr., John C. Pitcher, Frank M. Murphy, K. V. R. Nicol.

The Vitality Mills has been re-organized and the business combined with that of V. R. Combs, who recently left the Arcady Farms Milling Co. and formed a poultry feed manufacturing company of his own in Kansas City. Mr. Combs is pres. of the new Vitality Feed Mills, Inc., as the new company is known. H. L. Austrian is chairman of the board of directors and M. R. Glaser is sec'y and treas. The new company will specialize in poultry fattening feeds and will have a combined capacity at its two mills of about 50 cars of feed per day. Mr. Combs will divide his time between Chicago and Kansas City. The Vitality Co.'s properties belong to the grain firm of Rosenbaum Bros., Inc. The elevator capacity at Kansas City is 100,000 bus., bag storage 500 cars, and switch track capacity 35 cars.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Ed J. Feehery, Jr., Elmer M. Hodel, M. P. Sullivan; John Joseph Griffin, partner of J. S. Bache & Co. and son of Joseph P. Griffin former pres. of the Board of Trade; C. J. Hitchcock, by transfer from Julius H. Barnes, whose sec'y Mr. Hitchcock was for several years; Joshua M. Chilton, ass't general mgr. of the Farmers National Grain Corp.; Russell V. Arentz, of the Uhlmann Grain Co., and Morton Mannheimer have bot memberships; William F. Rowley, William E. Toomey, John H. McEllen, David Schetnitz, H. Grant Clark, James Craigie, John J. English, Theodore H. Mueller, William A. Sturm, Bernard S. Ettelson. Memberships transferred: Otto B. DuRand, Alfred I. Preston, Henry M. Crosswell, Harold W. Letton, Milton C. McGreevy, Irving McLeod, John J. Fagan, Arthur C. Tuohy, Jules H. Zorn, John E. May, Frank W. Losee, John W. Hanes, Irving S. Stroock, Thomas A. Cramer, Bert T. Dow.

INDIANA

Middletown, Ind.—The Middletown Grain Co., successor to J. M. Walker & Son, has installed an electrically equipped truck dump at its elevator.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Donald Wallace, former pres. of the defunct Wallace Milling Co., is reported to have been found not guilty of violating the warehouse storage act.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—H. J. Nading and F. E. McQueen have leased the Farmers Elevtr Co.'s property at this place for one year with an option to buy any time during the year. Truck dump and truck scales have been installed.—H. J. Nading.

Rushville, Ind.—The warehouses of the Rush County Mills burned on the afternoon of June 27; loss, \$40,000; covered by insurance. Several thousand bags of wheat, feed, flour, etc., were burned. The company's large elevator was saved.

Roanoke, Ind.—The Ora O. Garrettson & Son's feed mill is being improved by the addition of a new cupola, also a blower to replace the old elevator system of elevating the ground feed from the grinder. The capacity of the plant has been increased by the change.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The ownership of 13 of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.'s grain elevators has passed to the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana, negotiations for which were started nearly a year ago. The sale does not include the seed plant, elevator and the Commerce Bldg., located in this city, nor the feed plant located in Lafayette. These two plants will continue to operate as the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., with offices in this city. The elevators included in the transfer are located at the following places: Cherry Grove, Linden, Wingate, South Raub, Taylor Station, Crane, Battle Ground, Ash Grove, West Point, Riverside, Reynolds, Smithson and Francesville. Under date of July 1, T. C. Crabbs, pres. of the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., writes: "We signed contract last night with the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana for the sale of our 13 elevators [locations given above]. The transfer of the business was made this morning and these plants are now being operated under the direction of the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Indiana, of which our Mr. C. B. Dunnington has been elected general manager."

We Will Build Terminal Elevators on a Lease Basis

with option to
buy if desired—
for experienced
reliable grain
dealers.



A.W. Menkins
Room 509
7 West Madison St.
Chicago, Ill.

Morristown, Ind.—We have sold our elevator to the Central States Elvtr. Corp.—Morristown Elvtr. Co.

Greentown, Ind.—Announcement has been made of the sale of the Hoosier Grain Co., whose elevator (leased by the Hoosier Co. and owned by the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co.) burned in May, to a Tipton grain co., and Geo. Peters has started the erection of a temporary building and dump and installation of machinery to handle the new harvest. Bert Symons will be in charge of the elevator. After harvest a permanent building will be erected.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Central States Grain Ass'n bot the Martin Cutsinger Grain Co.'s elevator, completing the negotiations June 25. The sale price was \$50,000. The ass'n has taken charge of the property, retaining all those who have been connected with it except Mr. Cutsinger, who will retire from the business. Clarence Cutsinger has managed this elevator efficiently for 13 years. The Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n had an option on this elevator and withdrew it just a few weeks ago.

Greentown, Ind.—Four boys, ranging in age from 12 to 14 years, arrested here recently for petty thefts, have confessed that they were responsible for the \$30,000 fire which, on May 31, destroyed the elevator operated by the Hoosier Grain & Feed Co. The boys admitted that they stole some cigarettes and went into the elevator to smoke them and that one of them dropped a lighted cigarette among some corn cobs. Becoming frightened at the fire they had caused, they ran away, leaving the elevator to burn.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

A branch office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was opened in this city in the Board of Trade Bldg. on July 1, with Claude M. Record, grain salesman for the Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc., as manager.

Three more names have been added to the formidable list of new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n published in these columns in the last number, as follows: Garrett & Antell, Princeton; R. P. Moore Milling Co., Princeton, and the Lincoln Elvtr. Co., Lincoln.

The Central States Elvtr. Corp., a subsidiary of the Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc., is reported to have acquired 30 elevators in Indiana by purchase and operating leases. It is also said that a number of elevators owned by private operators or small groups of stockholders have arranged by contract to have all their grain handled by the Central States Grain Ass'n.

Grain group meetings under the auspices of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n were held in Vincennes and Greensburg during the last week of June. The attendance was fine and much interest was shown. A grain grading school was held in connection with the Greensburg meeting, C. A. Waalen, federal grain supervisor, conducting the school. A good meeting was held at Kokomo on June 30. Other group meetings will be held by the ass'n as soon as the new wheat is coming into the elevator, as the meetings are found to be most helpful when the new grain is actually moving. The ass'n is working from the south to the north as harvesting progresses. Meetings can be arranged for by getting in touch with Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Board of Trade Bldg., this city.

IOWA

Hinton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is painting the inside of its office. O. D. Harrison is the manager.

Griswold, Ia.—Turner Bros.' elevator was slightly damaged by fire, late in June, caused by an overheated motor.

Cresco, Ia.—John G. Meyer and Miss Lucy Lewis have bot the Gilchrist Elvtr. here, operating it under the name of Meyer & Co.

Barnes City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new truck dump and had the roof of the north wing of the elevator raised.

Craig, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of this place contemplates re-organizing under the co-operative plan. The company was formed 20 years ago.

Runnells, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. is changing its motor to a new foundation. Thos. Miller is the local mgr.—Art Torkelson.

Gilbert, Ia.—But little damage was done by fire caused by a short circuit in one of the motors in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on June 25.

Stevens (Buffalo Center p. o.), Ia.—We have leased the elevator at Stevens, capacity 10,000 bus., and only elevator here. Handle all side lines.—J. P. Schissel & Son.

Ogden, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been granted a permit to erect a new elevator on the site of the two present buildings which will be taken down.

Perry, Ia.—The Perry Mill Co. has just completed an addition to its plant, 21x40 feet, to provide space for a new oat hulling machine and also more storage room.

Aurelia, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed sheetrock over the old plaster walls in the office and now is painting the whole inside. C. DeVries is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The 250,000-bu. addition to the Burlington terminal elevator here, leased and operated by the Flanley Grain Co., is to be built by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co.

Grundy Center, Ia.—My new grain elevator has been completed and is now open for business. The new building is equipped with the latest and best modern machinery, including an oat huller.—J. Clyde Smith.

Armstrong, Ia.—New foundation, new concrete waterproof pit and other improvements have been made at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, the Younglove Engineering Co. doing the work.

Earlville, Ia.—H. J. Pritchett, operator of a grain elevator here for 35 years, has accepted a position as manager of one of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s houses, headquarters Minneapolis, and is waiting to be placed.

Cherokee, Ia.—Extensive remodeling and repair work for the J. J. Mathews Grain Co.'s elevator has just been completed, making this plant a very up-to-date one. New equipment includes the following: One 1,500-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, one 20-ton scale, 24 9 heavy duty truck, Union Iron Wks. Head Drive, 5-h.p. motor, new cups and man lift. The Younglove Engineering Co. had the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—A building permit was granted recently to the International Mills Co. for construction of new re-inforced concrete bins at its plant here. Cost is to be \$42,500.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Keokuk, Ia.—I have been trying to get out of the grain business and have succeeded pretty well, only had five elevators left up until a couple of weeks ago when I was compelled to take six, which I sold two years ago, back on a mortgage from the Allen Grain Co.—O. A. Talbott, O. A. Talbott Co.

Onawa, Ia.—A. D. Post, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 19 years, has been persuaded to reconsider his resignation, which was tendered several months ago to take effect June 1, and has decided to retain his position for another year.

Farnhamville, Ia.—I have leased the grain elevators of the D. Milligan Co. at this point and at Easley (Rinard p. o.), Ia., and will operate them on my own account. I was managing partner for the old firm of Davis & Milligan, at Scranton, Ia., that sold out to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. last October.—Lee Davis.

Luton, Ia.—The Luton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned June 19, at 3 p. m. Three cars of corn had been loaded out during the morning and there was only about 500 bus. left in the house, which had a capacity of about 20,000 bus. Some of the adjoining buildings of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. caught fire from exposure and were damaged slightly. S. A. McMaster and R. H. Raub, owners of the elevator, intend to rebuild in a short time, erecting an elevator of about the same capacity. This fire came at a very inopportune time, just a few weeks before time for the new wheat crop.—R. A. Swensen, with James E. Bennett & Co.

KANSAS

Ferguson, Kan.—The stock of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. was damaged by fire on June 24.

Elyria, Kan.—Recently the elevator of the Colburn Bros. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Hoxie, Kan.—The elevator of the Robinson Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 3.

Dresden, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. is installing SKF Ball Bearings, furnished by the White Star Co.

Minneola, Kan.—C. C. Bishop, who was mgr. of the G. B. Rooney Grain Co.'s elevator here, has moved to Ford, Kan.

Sublette, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., headquarters Hutchinson, is installing a Kewanee Truck Dump in its local elevator.

Oakley, Kan.—N. G. McCue, formerly local manager of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator, is now located at Alexandria, Neb.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The new 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator of the Gano Grain Co. was expected to be completed and receiving grain on July 7.

Salina, Kan.—The old Taylor Miller Elvtr., also known as the Golden Belt Elvtr., a historic landmark of this city, has been taken down.

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Bucklin, Kan.—Extensive repairs are being made here by the Bucklin Co-op. Exchange. The York Fdry. & Engine Wks. is furnishing the equipment.

Elkhart, Kan.—The equipment of the local house of the Security Elvtr. Co., of Hutchinson, is being improved by the installation of a Kewanee Truck Dump.

Trousdale, Kan.—I. B. Welsch, of St. John, Kan., is assisting the Trousdale Co-op. Exchange as second helper this summer.—Trousdale Co-op. Exchange.

Long Island, Kan.—A new cup belt has been installed here in the elevator owned by Ellis Lester, of Franklin, Neb. The purchase was made from the York Fdry.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Milling Co.'s new 75,000-bu. steel elevator addition, started last spring, is all set for the new crop. Cleaning machinery has been installed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A recent new member of the Board of Trade is I. B. Carr, grain buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., who has recently opened an office here for the company.

Haggard, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. has bot from the White Star Co. 7½-h.p., 10-h.p. and 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors with dust tight starters to be installed here, and also a Curtis Compressor.

Salina, Kan.—Brad Buell, associated with the Lynch Grain Co. for five years, recently sold his interest in that firm to Bryan Lynch and J. J. Owens and has taken a position with the Robinson Milling Co.

El Dorado, Kan.—Roy E. Smith, owner of the El Dorado Feed Co., owing to additional business he has acquired in Kansas, is changing the name of his firm to the Smith Grain Co. Ownership and management are the same as before.

Scott City, Kan.—The Harris Elvtr. Co. is completely overhauling its elevator, putting in new automatic scale, boots, legs and loading blower. When completed it will be able to handle 2,500 bus. per hour. U. M. Harris is owner and manager.—Jimmie Quinn.

Olathe, Kan.—C. E. Shepard, formerly employed by the Larabee Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, has been appointed manager of the Hadley Milling Co.'s plant here, succeeding J. R. Marts, who has joined the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., at Hutchinson, a subsidiary of the Farm Board.

Larned, Kan.—The Keystone Milling Co. here, traded a few weeks ago by Harry and Eden Gabel to D. Easterbrook for Oklahoma land, has been bot back again by the Gabels, who still retain the land acquired in the first deal. The elevators at Seward and Seeman, which the Gabels formerly owned, were not included in the latest transaction, Mr. Easterbrook, still owning them. Harry Gabel will have charge of the mill here and Eden will manage the big ranch property.

Modoc, Kan.—M. E. Bouleware & Sons Grain Co. is increasing its storage capacity to 16,000 bus., lowering the dump bins, building new foundation and installing a Kewanee Truck Dump. This company also operates an elevator at Marienthal, Kan.—Jimmie Quinn, with the Ted Branson Co.

LOUISIANA

New Iberia, La.—Regarding our new feed mill, it will be in operation on or about Sept. 15. There will be no grain elevator. We will manufacture all kinds of livestock and poultry feeds.—P. A. Conrad & Sons, Julian F. Conrad.

New Orleans, La.—E. A. Pierce & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, on July 1 acquired the investment and commission organizations of Watson, Williams & Co., of this city, the latter firm retiring from active business. Eli T. Watson, Geo. E. Williams and Leslie L. Watson have become associated with E. A. Pierce & Co., with headquarters in New Orleans.

MICHIGAN

Addison, Mich.—A magnetic separator has been installed by the Addison Milling Co. for its feed grinding machines.

Clint, Mich.—The Elephant Butte Alfalfa Ass'n contemplates starting construction soon on an alfalfa mill here, to have a capacity of about 50 tons per day.

Pompeii, Mich.—Chatterton & Son recently sold their elevator at his point to the Pompeii Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has appointed Ray G. Pomeroy as general manager.

Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Fire originating in or around the scourer and probably caused by a hot bearing slightly damaged the dust collector in the mill of Edward O. Harris on June 19.

Yale, Mich.—Representatives from 23 elevators in the section of the state known as the Thumb, members of the Eastern Michigan Bean Ass'n, at a meeting held in this city on June 19 voted to go on a cash basis starting July 1. The officers of the ass'n, who were re-elected, are, Lloyd Wolf, pres., and A. G. Everts, sec'y-treas.

Ithaca, Mich.—Chatterton & Son have sold their Ithaca elevator to F. B. Walcott and Minor Walton. Mr. Walcott, who will take active charge of the plant, has been in the elevator and grain business for 12 years, for the past year at Port Huron as manager of the branch of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, Inc. Mr. Walton is in the wholesale bean business at Grand Rapids, where he plans remaining. Mr. Walrath, who has managed the Ithaca branch for Chatterton & Son, will continue with the company, and will probably be transferred to another state.

MINNESOTA

Alexandria, Minn.—H. E. Kiger has bot the grain, feed and seed business of C. J. O'Brien.

Sherburn, Minn.—A 500-ton coal bin has been erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., H. C. Lambie, manager.

Montevideo, Minn.—A new feed grinding mill has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of this place.

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Trade memberships of L. J. Teske and A. P. Walker have been transferred.

Warren, Minn.—The two National Elvtrs. here are being improved at an expenditure of \$8,000. C. C. Somers is general supt.

Winona, Minn.—The Bay State Milling Co.'s new 500,000-bu. addition to Elvtr. "B" was reported to be nearing completion late in June.

Northfield, Minn.—D. C. Orr will again be the proprietor of the Orr Elvtr. on Second St., which has been leased for about a year to H. C. Christopherson.

Lewisville, Minn.—A. J. Wachtel, of Robbinsdale, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, effective July 15, succeeding J. J. Crowley, resigned.

Russell, Minn.—G. H. Walker on July 1 succeeded Albin Swanson, resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which position the latter has had for eight years.

Hastings, Minn.—Contract for the construction of a 350,000-bu. addition to the King Midas Mill plant here has been awarded to the Hickok Const. Co., work to start at once.

Duluth, Minn.—Swan Hanson, supt. of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co.'s two elevators "B" and "D" and having been in the employ of this company since 1883, died, on June 25, after a brief illness.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. H. Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis, have acquired control of the Flax-linum Insulating Co., of this city. H. B. Harden has been appointed general manager and sales director.

Avoca, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. expects to have a new over-head drive completed before the new crop moves. The elevator has been repainted and renailed. The manager is C. A. Kirk.

Minneota, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Supply Co. will be hereafter conducted on a co-operative basis. The company sustained a loss of \$4,000 on stored grain during the year, but made a net profit of \$3,100 nevertheless.

St. Louis Park, Minn.—The Union Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is negotiating the purchase of the two terminals located at this point owned by the Hales & Hunter Co., of Chicago, and known as the Hunter Elvtrs. No. 1 and No. 2. O. F. Bast is general manager for the Union Elvtr. Co.

WICHITA

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Mill Orders—Consignments

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Ogren Grain Co., Grain Merchants

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Grain Co., owned by F. P. Creaser & Son, of Watertown, S. D., has been sold to Jake Peters. Robert Roiger will be retained as manager.

Dennison, Minn.—A. B. Rottke, formerly of Nerstrand, has been appointed manager of the Dennison Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. G. Rosvold, manager here for years, who resigned recently.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co., R. L. Kempf, mgr., is having its elevator here motorized, and shingles and a new coat of paint are being put on its house at Gramplan Siding, Orleans p. o.

Kimball, Minn.—Overhead bins for storage have been built by the Farmers Co-op. Equity Elvtr. Co. and a leg installed to supply the feed mill. It is contemplated to redecorate the office soon. Harry Keane is manager.

Albany, Minn.—John B. Thelen, of Freeport, has been appointed manager of the flour and feed mill at this point, which is being remodeled. It is planned to put up an up-to-date building in the near future.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Independent Co-op. Co. is installing new machinery in order to be able to fill a recently made contract with the Land O' Lakes Creamery to furnish the latter with 25 to 30 tons of feed per week.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

A new warehouse has been completed by the Northeast Feed Mill Co. to replace those burned last April.

The Continental Export Co. has absorbed H. A. Wernli & Co., Inc. Offices are maintained at 466 Chamber of Commerce, this city.

The proposed plan of the Washburn Crosby Co. to enter into a contract leasing part of its grain storage space to the Grain Stabilization Corp. has been abandoned on account of legal obstacles.

Fred G. Gerow, 63 years of age, sec'y of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., of this city, with which company he had been connected for 38 years, died very unexpectedly from heart failure, on June 20. He and his wife were gathering wild flowers out in the country, celebrating their wedding anniversary, when he was stricken. Besides his widow two sons survive him.

The Searle Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of an 800,000-bu. addition to its elevator in this city, on the site of the Sterling Elvtr. burned about a year ago. The company has just completed a very efficient workhouse. The new addition, which will include 12 concrete bins and 13 interstice bins, will give the company a total storage capacity here of about 2,000,000 bus.

Altho the Farmers National Grain Corp. had announced that Frank H. Higgins, pres. and treas. of the Frank H. Higgins Co., of this city, would have charge of the corp.'s operations in the Northwest, with headquarters in this city, later developments are that Mr. Higgins would not accept the position but that he will act in an advisory capacity until Sept. 1 in moving grain to terminals and mills for the corp., and R. T. Paradis will continue in active management here. The business of the Frank H. Higgins Co. will continue as usual.

MISSOURI

Bates City, Mo.—S. T. McCormack is now manager of the Bates City Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s plant, succeeding R. Owings.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. E. Dixon, formerly with the Overland Grain Co., of this city, resigned recently and became associated with the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

St. Louis, Mo.—An addition to its plant and general offices here is planned by the Ralston-Purina Co., to cost about \$200,000. The capacity of the plant will be increased, also the grain storage space.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. J. Morgan, formerly with the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., of Kansas City, has become associated with the Plant Flour Mills Co., of this city, of whose grain department he will have charge.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Among the new members of the Board of Trade are Edward H. Gregg and C. J. Gundelfinger.

Three shifts of workmen are being employed in pouring the concrete for the walls of the Rodney Milling Co.'s 250,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Walter C. Smith, vice-pres. and general manager here of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., has resigned, and C. M. Hardenbergh, vice-pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corp., Minneapolis, is temporarily in charge, Mr. Smith's successor not having yet been chosen.

MONTANA

Hobson, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n's elevator has been closed.

Rosebud, Mont.—The Aetna Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire recently. Loss \$20,000.

Plentywood, Mont.—A 50,000-bu. addition is under construction here by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Helena, Mont.—It is reported that scales at six of the 14 Montana elevators of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co., of Minneapolis, have been found to be inaccurate.

Helena, Mont.—The loss on the P. W. Woods warehouse that burned early in June was estimated at \$10,000, about half insured. A large quantity of wheat, corn and livestock feed was burned. The fire is believed to have been started by matches or cigarette stubs dropped by loafers.

Havre, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Exchange, a co-op. company, has let the contract for the construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator, the contract being conditional on sufficient rainfall to assure a crop this season. The company has operated an elevator of equal size here since its organization four years ago.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Patton-Kjose Co., wholesale grain dealers of this city and of Spokane, Wash., has been purchased by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Patton-Kjose Co. has five line elevators in central Montana. All Montana business of the new owners will be handled from this city.

Culbertson, Mont.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000, with 5,000 shares at \$50 each, .85 of which have been subscribed; incorporators: Wm. McBride, Conrad Gustafson, John Forsyth, H. C. Bjorge and A. C. Peterson; to operate elevators and deal in grain. It was reported in March that this company would increase its memberships from \$25 to \$50 in order to increase the capacity of the elevator.

NEBRASKA

Madison, Neb.—A large feed mixer is being installed by the Union Roller Mills.

West Point, Neb.—Elmer Nelson's new feed mill started operations last month.

Norman, Neb.—The Farmer's Elvtr. Co. had its transmission drive repaired by Eck Olsen recently.

Millerton, Neb.—In the elevator operated by O. M. Blevins at this point a Bender Battery Truck Dump has been installed.

Fairmont, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new ball-bearing distributor, purchased from the York Fdry.

Gilead, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co., of Kansas City, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Manager Ernst continuing in charge.

North Platte, Neb.—Benjamin Johnson, manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, died unexpectedly recently, following an attack of mumps.

Stella, Neb.—Albert Larimore has bot the old Brenner Elvtr., closed for over a year, made the necessary repairs and was ready for the new wheat crop.

Perry, Neb.—Real & Easterday's local elevator is having its equipment improved by the addition of a Winter Truck Dump. Eck Olsen having the contract.

Belvidere, Neb.—A. B. Burruss is building a wheat annex 16x24x20, balloon construction, and will cover it with steel, in keeping with the rest of his elevator.

North Platte, Neb.—R. A. Kirkman, former manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant at Gering, Neb., has leased the North Platte Flour Mills, which he is operating himself.

Sawyer, (Fairmont p. o.), Neb.—Earl Manning & Son are extending the driveway of their elevator five feet and installing a Kewanee Truck Lift. Mr. Manning is doing the work himself.

Angus, Neb.—We have leased the business of Gerlach Bros. at Angus and will operate in connection with our business at Nora, Neb.—Nora Grain & Lbr. Co., F. J. Stanley, owner and mgr., Nora, Neb.

Hebron, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co., of Kansas City, has purchased the Willig Grain Co.'s elevator here and is doing extensive repairing. F. A. Hanson, manager, is in charge of the repair work.

Gering, Neb.—Chester M. Adams has succeeded R. A. Kirkman, resigned, as manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here. Mr. Kirkman has gone to North Platte, where he is in business for himself.

Elwood, Neb.—Salisbury & Almquist have recently made a number of repairs, including a York Hyatt Roller Bearing Boot and a new conveyor belt with high speed cups. W. C. Bailey handled the work and the York Fdry. furnished the equipment.

Sidney, Neb.—A get-together meeting of the country grain elevator operators was held Sunday, June 29, at the Sidney Country Club, the banquet being at 5 p. m. During the day golf, horseshoe pitching, tennis and archery occupied the time. Of course, the ladies were invited.

Lincoln, Neb.—Under the recently created warehousing act, wheat growers of this state will soon be permitted to store their grain in their own buildings on their own farms, obtaining certificates from the state upon which they will be able to get loans with the certificates as collateral.

Rosemont, Neb.—Frank Hurd is manager of the Rosemont Grain Co., recently taken over by us.—W. H. Marshall Commission Co. (of Kansas City, Mo.), J. F. Hughes. [This elevator was formerly operated by the McCoy Grain Co., as was also the elevator at Cowles, Neb., recently bot by the Marshall Co.]

Hemingford, Neb.—The Home Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Nonpareil (both in the same county) on June 14 passed into the hands of the First National Bank of Omaha, which held a second mortgage on the houses. It is not known yet who will operate the elevators this season, but it is reported that someone will do so soon.

Bruning, Neb.—The group meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held here recently was addressed by Senator Smyrna, a banker from Milligan, followed by an interesting discussion of the Farm Board, the new storage law, the financial status of the farmer and the grain dealer, necessary margins for the grain dealer, and the attitude of the country banker relative to extending credit to the farmer so that he can hold his wheat. All of the bankers had been invited to attend as guests and entered unrestrainedly into the discussions. A vote showed that not a single dealer intended to take out a storage license under the new Nebraska law. Some of the church ladies served the banquet in the City Hall, and the evening was immensely enjoyed by all.

WARNING!

A man about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, weighing approximately 160 pounds, between 25 and 30 years of age, dark complexion, dark eyes and reasonably well dressed, driving a coupe and using the name D. L. Likens, has been collecting subscriptions from Nebraska dealers for Grain Dealers Journal. He has no authority to represent us in any capacity.

Grain Dealers Journal

Dakota City, Neb.—I have bot the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. and intend to operate under same name. There is no other elevator at Dakota City.—Guy G. Sides, manager.

Malmö, Neb.—I have bot out the Malmö Grain Co. and also what was known as the Booth Grain Co., of Malmö, and am now operating the two under my name.—Edw. Hormann.

OMAHA LETTER

Sec'y McLaughlin, of the Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture, on June 30 conferred with Omaha elevator men regarding the bonding feature of the new elevator warehouse law. The features of the law preferable to the elevator men were pointed out by them, but no action was taken.

Grain Exchange Clearing Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; directors: J. T. Buchanan, J. H. Wright, J. A. Linderholm, E. C. Twamley, R. E. Miller.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. has taken over the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s lease on the Missouri-Pacific Elvtr. here, capacity 1,400,000 bus., and has bot the Nye & Jenks 600,000-bu. elevator at Fremont, Neb. The Farmers Corp. will establish a branch office in this city and will operate the Nebraska properties under the direction of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Kansas City, now owned by the Farmers Corp.

Gibson, Neb.—The Burlington Elvtr., leased and operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., is to be enlarged immediately. A drier and an overhead workhouse with a storage capacity of 100,000 bus., also new concrete tanks having a capacity of 600,000 bus. will be constructed, giving the elevator, when completed, a total storage capacity of 1,200,000 bus. Its present capacity is 500,000 bus. The addition will be thoroly up-to-date in all of its equipment, will have a loading and unloading capacity of 75 to 100 cars per day, and the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Itasca Export Corp., a new grain exporting company, has been formed here by Arthur P. Barnes, Wm. Beatty, H. T. Swart, Walter I. Stanger, C. McLoughlin and C. N. Hitchcock, with offices in the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wimbledon, N. D.—Oscar Gilbertson, of Hatton, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, effective July 1.

Grenora, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed N. E. Norman manager.

Norwich, N. D.—The Norwich Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering building an annex to its elevator, to be ready for the fall crop.

Northwood, N. D.—The Northwood Equity Elvtr. Co. will build a 20,000-bu. annex to its elevator, to be completed about Aug. 1. C. E. Pendergast is manager.

Bowden, N. D.—C. C. Curry (who bot Peter Haehn's elevator here about a year ago) and Johnson & Son have sold their elevators to the Northwest Grain Corp.

Tuttle, N. D.—George Elliott, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for some time, has resigned and been succeeded by Emmett O. Ellingson, former bookkeeper.

Dazey, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized and will operate under the name of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. The capacity of the elevator is about 70,000 bus.

Williston, N. D.—Stock subscriptions amounting to \$30,000 are reported being taken to raise money for the construction of the 500,000-bu. terminal that has been talked of for some time, sponsored by the Farmers Union.

Herriott (Grafton p. o.), N. D.—The new elevator being built here by the National Elvtr. Co. will be strictly up-to-date; capacity 30,000 bus. It will be managed by Wm. Gorder. New coal sheds will also be built.—Wm. Gorder, agt., National Elvtr. Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Lancaster, N. H.—The F. B. Spaulding Co. lost its mill and entire stock about 9:30 Sunday evening, June 15, by fire of unknown origin. It is thot, however, that it was caused by a cigarette being dropped under one of the doors of the hay shed. This company has a wholesale and retail grain and flour business, managed by Daniel J. Truland. The plant had a capacity of about three cars each of corn and oats. Ours is the only other elevator in town, having a capacity about the same as the Spaulding Co.—Frank Smith Corp. Another report states that the fire was probably caused by a cigarette thrown from a passing auto.

OHIO

Grove City, O.—The Grove City Farmers Exchange Co. is erecting a large warehouse. A. C. Patzer is manager.

Defiance, O.—Orville Batscher has succeeded A. W. Roehrig, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. here.

Montezuma, O.—The Montezuma Grain Co. has built a feed room on the east side of its elevator.—The Montezuma Grain Co.

Deunquat (Sycamore p. o.), O.—I succeeded R. Walter as manager of the Deunquat Elvtr. & Exchange Co. on May 1.—Aaron Alspach.

Hillsboro, O.—We are not in operation. Have not sold the required number of shares of stock.—Highland County Farmers Co-op. Co.

Gutman (R. 1, St. Johns), O.—We have taken over the elevators at this place formerly owned by the Ohio Seed Co. and the new name will be the Gutman Grain Co.—C. E. Jones, Gutman Grain Co.

Madison Mills, O.—Marion Buskirk, a 12-year-old child, was smothered to death at the Madison Mills Grain Co.'s elevator, on July 5, when the suction from the elevator drew him into the hopper bottom as he was climbing one of the bins in his play.

Washington C. H., O.—The Gwinn Milling Co., of Columbus, O., has taken over the local plant of the Washington Milling Co., consisting of a 400-barrel mill and a 100,000-bu. elevator, and will operate same during the coming harvest, J. Earl McLean to be in charge during that time.

New Weston, O.—We sold our plant June 19 to a new company organized as the New Weston Grain Co., Harvey Manning pres., J. G. Pax sec'y, G. L. Toman, manager of the Farmers Central Grain Co., retained as manager of the new company.—Farmers Central Grain Co., by G. L. Toman.

Melbern, O.—E. W. Woods, whose elevator here burned on the last day of May, will rebuild and contemplates including a small feed mill in his new elevator.

Cleveland, O.—James M. Sheets, pres. of the Sheets Elvtr. Co. and of the G. E. Conkey Co., died on June 30, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Sheets came to this city 50 years ago from Ashland, O. He is survived by one son, Frank S. Sheets.

Toledo, O.—Two announcements of special interest to the grain trade have recently been made from this city. One is from the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. and is as follows: "The Sheffield Elvtr. Co. is retiring from the grain business and will close its Toledo office June 30. Phil C. Sayles will become associated with the Cargill Grain Co. in Toledo July 1, 1930. Mr. Sayles will continue to represent the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, in this territory, selling the company's hard winter wheat." The other announcement is from the Smith-Sayles Grain Co., which says: "On June 30 the Smith-Sayles Grain Co. will retire from the grain business. Phil C. Sayles will be associated with the Cargill Grain Co. July 1, with offices in Toledo, and will carry on the same as always. This change has become necessary as the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is going out of business [as announced under a Minneapolis heading in the last number], closing all offices. The Smith-Sayles Grain Co. has been operated in connection with the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. In the future all business will be done under one name, the Cargill Grain Co." Mr. Sayles is a past-pres. and now a director of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Carmen, Okla.—The barn of the Burgin Grain Co. was burned on June 19.

Sharon, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool has secured an elevator at this point.

Hinton, Okla.—Fire damaged the stock of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. on June 26.

Thomas, Okla.—We have sold our interest here to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.—Thomas Grain Co., per Mcavoy.

Carrier, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Co.'s elevator was placed back in operation on June 1. Tom Davis, of Enid, has been put in charge.

Jet, Okla.—The elevator at this point has been leased by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n and will be managed by Henry Walderich.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Trading Co.'s elevator has just been repaired, being straightened and reinforced and a new scale bed put in.

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co. has leased the Southwest Terminal Elvtr., which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. Leo Wilson will remain supt.

Thomas, Okla.—G. T. Sproul, of Isabella, Okla., is the new manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., which now has three elevators in this city.

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-op. Exchange's new 100,000-bu. elevator opened for business June 23. The manager is E. N. Puckett. The Union Equity has also leased the 200,000-bu. elevator of the Enid Milling Co.

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Popular Eastern Distribution Center

Direct R. R., 20 Car Capacity Siding on D.L.&W. and D.&H. with ERIE Connection

Fairview, Okla.—S. L. Riffel has purchased the interest of his partner, Fred Werner, in the Fairview Mill & Elvtr. Co., and now operates the institution alone.

Gage, Okla.—The Robinson Grain Co.'s new 7,500-bu. elevator was completed shortly after the middle of June, and is now in operation. John Rinner is manager.

Fairvalley, Okla.—A short extension has been built on the driveway of the elevator of the Fairvalley Farmers Co-op. Ass'n to keep rain from draining into the pit.—Hugh Wardell, mgr.

Hooker, Okla.—A. L. Hiebert is the new manager of the Hooker Equity Exchange, replacing Edwin Dobson. Mr. Dobson was compelled to resign because of ill health which forced retirement.

Weatherford, Okla.—Thieves broke into the offices of both the Wheeler Grain Co. and the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. during the night of June 19, taking \$5 from the former but getting nothing from the latter.

Knowles, Okla.—The A. D. Winsor elevator has been repaired and reconditioned for operation. A new leg belt has been installed and the engine repaired. Mr. Winsor expects to operate on this season's crop.

Vici, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool has bot the Bouquot Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and installed B. E. Davis, of Strong City, as manager. New scales are to be installed and other minor repairs made.

Waynoka, Okla.—O. E. Bailey, grain inspector, has moved his office from Alva to Waynoka to get closer to the Santa Fe yards, where a great deal of grain is stopped in transit for inspection. The change was made June 16.

Enid, Okla.—Slight damage was done by fire in the new terminal elevator of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange here a few days ago. Due to the immediate presence of the superintendent and one of the employees, the flames were immediately extinguished.

Hennessey, Okla.—Geo. Sturdevant was painfully injured recently at the new elevator of the Star Mill & Elvtr. Co. while he was on the manlift, a heavy sheetiron pipe he was holding catching on an iron support amputating one finger and badly lacerating his hand.

Salt Fork, Okla.—The Michael Nolan Elvtr. has been bot and reconditioned and is now in operation as the Salt Fork Elvtr. Co. It is owned by local parties. Our two elevators are now leased by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.—E. E. Carpenter, mgr. Salt Fork Wheat Growers.

Medford, Okla.—Finishing touches were being put on the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here and the machinery being installed two weeks ago, in readiness for the new crop. Equipment includes scales and automatic dump scale. The Co-op. Ass'n was recently organized.

Fargo, Okla.—We have raised our elevator cupola and extended the leg so as to get greater fall for loading purposes. A Sucker Cleaner was installed at the same time and the motor for operating the leg was put in the cupola for greater efficiency.—Roy Smith, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Douglas, Okla.—Valley Hughes, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past year, has returned to his old job as water supt. and street commissioner at Marshall, Okla., and F. E. Grim has taken back his old position as manager of the Farmers Co.'s elevator.

Walters, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.'s new elevator of about 18,000-bus. capacity, built to replace the house destroyed by a tornado early in May, was practically completed in less than one month and was receiving wheat before the middle of June. B. W. Russell is local manager.

Hennessey, Okla.—We have divided one of the bins in our elevator and installed a manlift. Negotiations are now under way to obtain a lease on the railroad right-of-way and build coal sheds.—A. K. Parlour. [Following a fire which destroyed the plant of the Hennessey Flour Mills, formerly operated by Mr. Parlour, he took over one of the line house stations at this point, which he now operates.]

Forgan, Okla.—The H. & H. Grain Co. has been organized here by R. B. Harrington, who used to run the farmers elevator at this point, and L. Hopkins, who formerly ran the Sharon Grain Co. They have taken over the elevator formerly operated by the Sharon Grain Co. Possession was given June 20.

Strong City, Okla.—The Roger Mills County Co-op. Ass'n has sold its elevator to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool, which has appointed L. Dodson, of Cheyenne, manager. The elevator will remain open the year around and will continue the general feed, seed and fuel business in addition to buying and shipping grain.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Cassity Grain Co., owned solely by G. M. Cassity, has sold its elevator and business to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., which took possession June 1. Mr. Cassity, who has been actively in the grain business for 27 years in Tonkawa, still remains but in a different capacity, having engaged to the elevator corp. as road man, to keep things running smooth wherever and whenever possible.—G. M. Cassity.

Goodwell, Okla.—The new 125,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., one of the Riffe Bros. line, managed by G. N. Mallett, has been completed. Chalmers & Borton were the builders. It has a fast-handling leg, a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, a 25-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor, transmitting power to the steel-encased leg thru silent chains and roller chains, a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, G. E. starters and switches and other up-to-date equipment.

Carmen, Okla.—O. W. Reeg, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange, suffered a smashed right hand a few days ago, when he was trying to prevent an accident between a railroad car and a truck. The truck was being used to tow the 100,000-pound capacity car to position at the elevator for loading. The car crashed into the back end of the truck and Mr. Reeg's hand was caught between the car and the truck, breaking all the bones across the palm of the hand and badly crushing the heel of the palm. Mr. Reeg was taken to the Cherokee hospital where the bones were set and his hand was dressed. Doctors in charge of the case have strong hopes of saving his hand. His many friends will be glad to know that at last reports he was getting along well.

Enid, Okla.—A complete list of the elevators purchased by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. this season is as follows: Arapaho, Okla., from Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n; Breckenridge, Okla., from Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.; Camargo, Okla., Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange; Carmen, Okla., McCrady Bros.; Codman, Tex., Kearns Elvtr. Co.; Covington, Okla., A. H. Clausing; Cropper, Okla., Cropper Elvtr. Co.; Ellis, Okla., Midland Flour Milling Co.; Fairview, Okla., W. B. Johnston Grain Co.; Gansel, Okla., Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.; Gruver, Tex., H. C. Laird; Hitchcock, Okla., D. A. Drake and R. H. Dickinson; Higgins, Tex., Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co.; Homestead, Okla., Farmers Union Co-op Exchange; Kafir Switch, Tex., C. M. Brant; Lockney, Tex., Farmers Grain Co.; May, Okla., Dungan Grain Co.; Miami, Tex., Kearns Elvtr. Co.; Plainview, Tex., Farmers Elvtr. Co.; Pomeroy Switch, Tex., J. L. Carhart; Pullman, Tex., Kearns Grain & Seed Co.; Rusk, Okla., W. B. Johnston Grain Co.; Salt Springs, Okla., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co.; Spearman, Tex., R. L. Porter Grain Co.; Stratford, Tex., W. H. Douglas; Strong City, Okla., Roger Mills County Co-op. Ass'n; Sumpter, Okla., Midland Flour Milling Co.; Thomas, Okla. (three elevators), Farmers Grain & Supply Co.; Thomas, Okla., Matthews & McAvoy; Tonkawa, Okla., Geo. Cassity; Tonkawa, Okla., Tonkawa Co-op. Ass'n; Trail, Okla., Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.; Tulia, Tex., Abernathy Mill & Elvtr. Co.; Vici, Okla., Hugo Grain Co.; Voorhees, Okla., W. B. Johnston Grain Co.; Yewed, Okla., McCrady Bros. Elevators have been constructed by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool this season at the following stations: Garber, Okla.; Abell, Adrian, Bovina, Conway, Dimmitt, Friona, Hale Center, Happy, Lee Switch, Panhandle, Perryton and Vega, all in Texas.

Enid, Okla.—The A. R. Hacker Grain Co. has leased the following elevators, formerly operated by the Enid Milling Co., which has now discontinued business, from the Wheat Growers Ass'n, which leased the entire Enid Milling Co. line of 17 elevators: Dacoma, Drummond, Ringwood, Renfrow, Nash, Avar, Douglas. All of these have been leased for one year only. The local agents are Carl Lang, C. E. Bennett, J. E. Taylor, T. E. Schribner, Chas. Bickford, W. Hunsaker and G. A. Johnson, respectively.

Fairview, Okla.—The three grain elevators owned and operated by the G. W. Johnston Grain Co. at this point and at Rusk and Voorhees (the post office for both of these points being Fairview) have been bot by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. The properties will be under the management of B. A. Wohlgenuth, who has been with the Johnston Grain Co. for the last six years. He will be assisted at the Fairview elevator by W. D. Ross, E. G. Long will act as buyer at the Voorhees elevator, and G. B. Bergman will be buyer at Rusk.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pomeroy, Wash.—C. L. Buchet has been appointed warehouse manager for the Pomeroy Wheat Growers, Inc.

Valleyford, Wash.—The Boyd Conlee Co., of Spokane, has bot the elevator and warehouses here from L. L. Smith, former owner.

Starbuck, Wash.—Anderson Bros. have erected a new warehouse here, equipped to handle both bulk and sacked grain, and having a capacity of 80,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—The local office of the Canada Grain Export Co., of Vancouver, B. C., was closed, late in June, and the manager, G. D. Leckie, returned to Vancouver.

Portland, Ore.—Stockholders of the Merchants Exchange will hold the annual meeting on July 15, in the Exchange rooms, at which time directors will be elected.

Palouse, Wash.—Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators: C. L. Hill, Joe Franzen, H. M. Dailey, Swan Olson, Edith E. West.

Ashton, Ida.—J. C. Amen, who managed Thomas Bros.' elevator at Arco, Ida., that was badly damaged by fire in May and has since been sold, is now manager of the Thomas Bros.' elevator here.

Meridian, Ida.—C. V. Everitt has succeeded N. Nebeker in charge of the Caldwell Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Formerly Mr. Everitt was employed by the same company at Kimberly, Ida.—I. M. Durnin.

Portland, Ore.—Bids for the construction of the new 1,000,000-bu. unit to the grain elevator at Terminal 4, preliminary work for the foundations of which have been under way for several weeks, were to be opened on July 2.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Wasco Warehouse Milling Co.'s grain warehouse burned during the third week of June; loss, \$45,000; fully insured. The main building of the plant, adjoining the burned building, is of concrete and did not burn.

Arco, Ida.—Albert Duncan has bot the remains of the fire-damaged elevator of Thomas Bros. and is having it repaired. Thomas Bros. have several elevators in the Snake River Valley and have recently also become interested in the garage business.

Moscow, Ida.—The Latah Grain Growers, Inc., affiliated with the North Pacific Growers, Inc., have bot the Moscow Elvtr. Co., handling facilities 125,000 bus., a Federal Farm Board loan of \$25,000 being made to cover the first payment, the total cost being about \$50,000.

Nampa, Ida.—E. W. Howland, pres. and manager of the Nampa Seed & Grain Co., has been appointed assistant manager of the Boise Valley Grain Growers Ass'n, Inc. W. W. Howell of Boise, Idaho, is the manager of the two ass'ns. The new assistant manager's work will be with the grain locals. The Nampa Seed & Grain Co. has been designated as the handling point for this vicinity.—I. M. D.

Gravelle, Wash.—The Gravelle Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s property was sold at auction recently by the receiver for the company, the Farmers Grain Co. of Reardan buying the property for \$4,500. It consisted of a bulk warehouse, a sack warehouse and full equipment for the two.

Spokane, Wash.—The Dina-Mite Food Co., which manufacturers a breakfast food from wheat, bran and flax, Ren H. Rice being pres. and manager, is installing new equipment for the electrical irradiation of the meal, by means of which the elusive vitamin D is supplied to the food.

Spokane, Wash.—Installation of machinery in the new feed mill of the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, work on which started in April, was begun in the last week of June, at which time the storage rooms were already being used. The mill will have a capacity of 50 tons daily. J. F. Thomas is manager of the local unit.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Northern Flour Mills Co.'s mill that burned in June (as reported in the last number of the Journal) will probably not be rebuilt, it is reported, altho the loss was covered by insurance. The mill was owned by Strauss & Co., Inc., of Portland. About 70,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator adjoining the mill also burned.

Kimberly, Ida.—Kenneth Annett, for the past three years partner in the bean firm of Denton & Annett, has severed his connection with the firm and will go in business for himself in a bonded bean warehouse here. He will install the latest bean reclaiming machinery. Mr. Annett was formerly manager of the Jerome Milling & Elvtr. Co.—I. M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Our new address is 1227 W. Carson St. Also, the Western Union has installed a Simplex Printer in our office and all messages addressed in care of our "Grain Department" will be received in our office from one to three minutes after they reach the Western Union office in this city. This benefits both the sender of a telegram and ourselves.—W. A. Low, Jesse C. Stewart Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mt. Vernon, S. D.—Faye Sibley has succeeded W. R. Smith as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Groton, S. D.—Arnold Gast, manager of the Atlas Elvtr. here, was recently married to Miss Florence Karnopp, also of this city.

Hoven, S. D.—The Mack Elvtr. Co. had its scale rebuilt and Strong-Scott Grates installed. The V. M. Zweber Co. did the work.

Baltic, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., E. J. Oyan, manager, is spending \$3,000 getting the plant in good shape to handle the new wheat crop.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. (Larabee Flour Mills Co.) was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 21.

Plankinton, S. D.—At the annual meeting of the Plankinton Farmers Elvtr. Co. it re-organized into the Plankinton Co-op Elvtr. Co. C. A. Earl was reelected manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Rosholt, S. D.—A new hammer mill, direct connected to a 60-h.p. motor, and a feed cutter have been purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in addition to the feed mill machinery already operated by the company.

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co.'s reports at its recent annual meeting showed that a heavy volume of business was handled and that dividends have been paid regularly. A warehouse, coal sheds, steel distributing spouts and other equipment have been added.—Art Torkelson.

Chamberlain, S. D.—The Chamberlain Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s mill and elevator (operated by the Chamberlain Grain Co.) burned early Sunday morning, June 22; loss, \$65,000; partly insured. More than 2,000 bus. of grain was in the elevator. The fire was believed to have been started by lightning, which struck the mill during a severe electrical storm. The buildings were owned by William Dinehart.

Centerville, S. D.—It is reported that a new soy bean mill will be erected here.

Kadoka, S. D.—The Erickson Independent Elvtr. Co. will complete the construction of an elevator here soon.

Osceola, S. D.—Geo. R. Maynard, 61 years of age, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died on June 25.

SOUTHEAST

Dublin, Ga.—The old flour mill recently purchased by H. Lovett is being remodeled.

New Bern, N. C.—The Spencer Milling & Feed Co., Inc., was recently incorporated, to operate a mill.

Richmond, Va.—Stephen J. Adam, of Washington, who says he is an industrial engineer and a native of Hungary, is reported to be considering the establishment of a \$3,000,000 corn products plant in Virginia, which would use the entire crop, grain, stalk and all, in a new process for utilizing corn for feed, sugar, syrup and paper products.

TENNESSEE

Lafayette, Tenn.—S. A. Cothron, Jr., has hot the interest of E. W. Meador in the Lafayette Mill & Feed Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—The mixed feed mill owned by the Hiawatha Milling Co., of Jackson, Miss., recently adjudged bankrupt, is being offered for sale by the referee in bankruptcy.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The J. N. Beasley Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

White Deer, Tex.—New 15-ton scales have been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Brownwood, Tex.—The Austin Mill & Grain Co. is installing machinery for the production of sweet feeds in its plant here.

Sherman, Tex.—The Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s new 500,000-bu. elevator addition has been finished and is receiving the new crop.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Morse, Tex.—We are adding a bulk oil and service station to our other sidelines at this station.—Spearman Equity Exchange.

Hitchland (Gruver p. o.), Tex.—The Hitch Elvtr. & Grain Co.'s elevator at this point is being used this season by the Associated Wheat Growers.

Panhandle, Tex.—Construction has been completed on the new elevator of the Texas Wheat Pool at this point. A. F. Roberts was the contractor.

Canyon, Tex.—We are closing our elevator for the season in the face of the present market. Do not expect to re-open before next season.—Blakely Grain Co.

Gruver, Tex.—The A. Laird Elvtr. was taken over by the Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n late in June. B. A. Becker, of Waka, will be the new manager of the elevator.

Seymour, Tex.—Stallings Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: L. S. Stallings, Myter Stallings and Troy S. Stallings. This is an old, established firm.

Gruver, Tex.—Construction has begun on two bins for wheat storage, each to hold 50,000 bus., to be used on this year's crop. Everybody is storing wheat.—Guy Reed, J. H. Gruver & Son.

Stratford, Tex.—Construction has been completed on the new 125,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator of Riffe Bros. here. It has a leg capable of handling 4,500 bus. per hour, operated by a 25-h.p. G.E. Enclosed Motor thru silent and roller chains. Dumping is done with a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift. Leg casings are of steel and the plant is recognized as fireproof. Chalmers & Barton were the builders.

Phillips, Tex.—A 15-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale has been installed here by McDade-Pate Grain Co. of Dumas. They are doing track loading this year, but installed the scale preparatory to building an elevator this fall for the next season.

Vega, Tex.—C. G. Hilker, of Amarillo, formerly of Calgary, Ont., has completed his 30,000-bu. elevator here. It has 11 bins, the leg is equipped with a 10-inch belt and it has a 100-bu. hopper scale for loading cars. It also has dump scales.

Hitt (Dalhart p. o.), Tex.—A 15-ton Fairbanks Scale with compound beam has been installed for the Plains Grain Co., a newly organized company at Amarillo. Track loading is being done at this time, but an elevator will be built this fall.

Vega, Tex.—The Texas Wheat Pool elevator is completed and received its first load of the new wheat late in June. It is of crib construction, has a capacity of 25,000 bus. and is equipped with up-to-date machinery. G. W. Drake is manager.

Clarendon, Tex.—The Tom F. Connally Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Tom F. Connally, Otis Phillips, W. Coffee; dealing in farm products and merchandise. This company has been doing business here for 22 years.

Spearman, Tex.—We contemplate building a new elevator at Capps, a new station on the new line of the Rock Island between Morse and Dalhart, before another year passes. Construction depends in some measure on the out-turn on wheat this year.—Spearman Equity Exchange.

Perryton, Tex.—Rapid progress is being made by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. on the new 125,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Texas Wheat Pool. The house has capacity for 50,000 bus. in the main house. The remainder of the storage is in two steel tanks, one on either side of the main house.

Booker, Tex.—We have changed the style of our firm from the Booker Grain Co. to the C. R. Holman & Son Grain Co. Among our recent improvements is installation of a Fairbanks Dial Scale. This fall we will cover our elevator with iron, put in electric power and raise the cupola.—C. R. Holman.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We did not renew our lease on the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s elevator at North Ft. Worth. The Rosenbaum Corp. is now operating it, in charge of J. F. Ryder. For the immediate future we will devote ourselves to consignments, brokerage and futures.—Henderson Grain Co., G. C. Henderson, pres. and mgr.

Bushland, Tex.—We recently completed installing a Sucker Cleaner and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. This scale increased our loading capacity so we can load out about twice as fast as formerly. A Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed 3-h.p. Motor was installed to operate the Sucker Cleaner.—O. E. Austin, mgr., Bushland Grain Co.

Stinnett, Tex.—Borger-Morrow Grain Co. sold its 26,000-bu. elevator here to McDade-Pate Grain Co. about a month ago, a new company organized here by H. T. Noel, and Sam McDade and J. L. Pate. An 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale has been installed by Rochelle & Rochelle. The company plans acquiring a line of elevators and establishing headquarters at Dumas.

Huntoon, Tex.—A 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor has just been installed in the cupola of our elevator to run the leg. Means of transmission of power is thru a rubber belt. A 1½-h.p. G. E. Motor was installed at the same time to operate the air compressor. This electrical equipment replaces a gasoline engine, power having recently been put thru here.—J. L. Hurter, agt. Sharon Grain Co.

Dawn, Tex.—The new 40,000-bu. studded and iron clad elevator of the Farmers Associated Elvtrs, Inc., which was organized this spring to operate elevators at Black and Dawn, was completed in time for operation on this crop. It has a fast handling leg, so a car can be loaded in 30 minutes. Equipment includes a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Kewanee Truck Dump, a Winter Head Drive, SKF Ball Bearings and other modern equipment. Star Engineering Co. had the contract. The elevator is under management of W. H. Hicks.

Booker, Tex.—We have just completed construction of a new office building. It is 26x40 ft., one story high, of brick and tile construction, and has three rooms. A new 15-ton truck scale was installed at the same time. Just recently we completed installation of a Boss Air Blast Car Loader and a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift in our elevator No. 2. A 10-h.p. Enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor was installed to operate the car loader.—P. G. Gheen, mgr. Booker Equity Exchange.

Canyon, Tex.—A new 15,000-bu. elevator has been completed here by Felix E. Neff. It is of studded, iron-clad construction, equipped with Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift, a Winter Universal Head Drive, SKF Ball Bearing in the boot as well as on the head shaft, a 13-inch leg belt, fitted with 11x7-inch Superior D. P. Cups set on 12-inch centers. The head pulley is 42 inches in diameter and turns at 43 r.p.m. The leg is 72 ft. high. Weighing is done with a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Star Engineering Co. had the contract.—Felix E. Neff.

Huntoon, Tex.—We have just completed construction of a 17,000-bu. annex on our old 14,000-bu. elevator. Construction is studded, iron-clad. Machinery includes a 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, one leg, 68 ft. long with 12-inch rubber belt, fitted with 11x5½-in. Superior D. P. cups set on 12-in. centers, a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift and Steel Grate, a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor to run the leg, power being transmitted to the head shaft thru a rubber belt, jackshaft and chain drive, and a 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor to operate the air compressor for both the old and the new houses. One of the features of construction is a double loading spout, which loads both ends of a car at the same time, accomplishing more even loading.—T. R. Shirley, mgr. at Huntoon for Perryton Equity Exchange.

Amarillo, Tex.—The new 22,000-bu. elevator and mixed and sweet feed plant with capacity for 2 tons per hour, is just about completed by Lemons-Thompson Grain Co. The plant is of studded and iron-clad construction thruout. The elevator has one leg, enclosing a 12-inch 5-ply rubber belt, carrying 11x7 inch Superior D. P. buckets on 12-inch centers over a 48-inch head pulley. SKF Ball Bearings are used thruout the plant, except for a Timken on a Winter Head Drive. Power is supplied by Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors. Weighing is done by a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, and a 15-ton type S Fairbanks Dial Truck Scale. The dump is a Kewanee. The feed plant is equipped with an Anglo-American sweet feed system, operated by Fairbanks-Morse Motors. Rochelle & Rochelle were the builders.

Houston, Tex.—Geo. S. Colby, supt. of the Houston Public Elvtr., under date of June 21 reports progress on the 2,500,000-bu. annex to that elevator, now under construction by the Folwell Engineering Co., as follows: "When the annex is complete our total storage capacity will be 3,500,000 bus. Storage Unit B, capacity 750,000 bus. is nearing completion and will be finished July 15. This will give us 1,750,000 bus. storage capacity. Storage Unit C—64 tanks of this unit are completed up to housing over tanks. The balance, or 56 tanks, will be completed up to housing July 3. Pits for dumper and two power shovels—concrete all poured. Workhouse—all concrete will be poured and roof on by August 10. Two hundred fifty feet additional conveyor will be finished July 15 and can be used immediately. All additions will be made with no interference; and present elevator, also additional 750,000-bu. annex, can be operated while all other work is being completed. A new grain inspection laboratory will be erected on Wharf No. 14 under conveyor. This will be a two-story building with laboratory upstairs and bins below for grain after it has been graded. It will be a modern laboratory equipped with all the latest devices for inspecting grain. A modern fire-proof office building will be constructed about 400 feet from elevator and same distance from wharf. Size of building will be one story, 40x40 feet."

Fort Worth

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Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Kimbell Milling Co., Inc.

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James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Export and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.

Brokerage and Consignments

Bushland, Tex.—The new 23,000 bu. elevator of Hills Elvtr. Co. has been completed. It is of studded and iron-clad construction. Rochelle & Rochelle were the builders. It has a leg belt 12 inches wide, 154 ft. long, fitted with Superior D. P. buckets on 12-inch centers, with elevating capacity for 2200 bus. per hour. The 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor transmits its power to the leg thru a Winter Universal Head Drive. The truck lift is a Winter's.—Jas. W. Walton, mgr.

Spearman, Tex.—We have raised the cupola of our elevator 10 ft., increasing our capacity by about 2,000 bus., and increasing the fall from the head so cars can be fully loaded by gravity. New machinery installed includes a Clow-Winter Universal Head Drive, a Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. Enclosed Motor, a 3-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor, on the compressor, an automatic shut-off on the compressor, a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift.—R. L. McClellan.

Bushland, Tex.—Our 35,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator was completed in record time, construction beginning June 5 and being completed by June 21 so the plant could be operated. The Star Engineering Co. had the contract. It has 11 bins, 5 of them over-head, a 12-inch, 6-ply rubber leg belt fitted with Superior D. P. cups on 14-inch centers, capable of lifting 2200 bus. per hour. Power is supplied by a 10-h.p. enclosed motor thru a Winter Universal Head Drive. A Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift empties trucks into the dump. The pit is unusually large, having capacity for 2,000 bus. Cutler-Hammer starters and switches are used. Weighing is done thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Inbound weighing is over a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale.—W. R. Browne, Jr., Neely Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Darrouzett, Tex.—Construction has just been completed on a new 27,000-bu. cribbed elevator, iron-clad, by the Darrouzett Co.-Op. Ass'n. This house is 24x27 ft. on the ground, 48 ft. to the plate, and surmounted by an 18-ft. cupola. An aerator is attached to the west side of the house. Machinery includes a Winter Universal Head Drive, SKF Ball Bearings, a Kewanee All-Steel Pneumatic Truck Lift, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales, one leg with 12 inch, 6-ply rubber belt, 150 ft. long, fitted with 11x7 in. Superior D. P. cups on 12 inch centers, and a Sucker Cleaner. A Fairbanks-Morse 10 h.p. Enclosed Motor drives the leg, a 3-h.p. G. E. Enclosed Motor drives the Sucker Cleaner, a Fairbanks-Morse 2-h.p. Enclosed motor drives the air compressor. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. had the contract. Our office was fitted with a new Fairbanks 10-ton Dial Scale at the same time.—R. D. Hennigh, mgr. Darrouzett Co.-Op. Ass'n.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, which was held on June 26, the following officers were elected: Pres., H. P. Iverson (for the fifth consecutive time); vice-pres., J. J. Neville; sec'y, J. L. Slack, all being re-elected.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of July for advances on Bs/L has been determined at 6% by the finance com'tee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Appleton, Wis.—The Liethen Grain Co. has moved into its new \$60,000 home, a 5-story fireproof plant. The company is considering making a specialty of sweet feed manufacturing. Frank Liethen is manager of the elevator and manufacturing plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A ceremony was staged here on the afternoon of June 21, when the first shovelful of earth was turned in connection with the starting of the 2,000,000-bu. addition to Elvtr. "E", owned by the Milwaukee Railroad and operated by the Cargill Grain Co. Officers of the Cargill Grain Co. and of the railroad and members of the Chamber of Commerce were present. One section of the elevator is to be completed by July 30 and the entire addition by the middle of September. A. L. Jacobs is manager of the Milwaukee division of the Cargill Co.

Clintonville, Wis.—C. J. Huhn, age 77 years, for many years operator of the Huhn Elvtr., which he sold 11 years ago, died June 1. His widow and eight children survive him.

WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—Machinery has been installed in D. S. Butler's new flour and feed mill, which is to be completed this summer.

Newcastle, Wyo.—An engine has been installed by the Toomey Flour Mill for operating power for the mill and elevator. The capacity of the mill has been increased also.

Necessity for Country Grading

[From address by C. A. Waalen, Federal Grain Supervisor, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis, Ind.]

"Mine Run" Buying.—On my visits with your secretary to your group meetings I find that a large number of shippers are buying grain on what is commonly called "Mine Run" basis. That is, paying a flat price for grain regardless of its quality and hoping that the total will average high enough to give a fair grade and fair profit.

This method of buying, I believe, is not fair to yourselves or to the farmers. The great majority of producers take pride in their product. If a numerical grade is given their grain they are going to strive to raise grain that will receive a high grade by treating and cleaning their seed and taking better care of their grain after it is harvested.

The farmer should be paid for his grain according to its quality. Premiums paid for high grades are an incentive for the farmers to raise and market a good quality of grain. By paying a flat price for grain this incentive is lost, the producer may lose his interest in raising high grade grain and the shipper often sustains a loss.

Accurate grain grading is not the deep mystery, that many believe. An increasing number of shippers are grading their grain each year. The sentiment of a grain dealer in Michigan, Mrs. Faherty, in a speech before Operative Millers was expressed this way—"We operate four elevators in Michigan and one of my first resolutions was to earn a reputation for shipping good grain. I think it pays to be a crank in grading grain and I have trained my assistants to put off grade wheat where it belongs, in a bin by itself and sell and ship it for what it is and not try to get by with a hopper full of poor stuff by burying in a carload of good wheat. The hypocrite gets found out speedily in the grain game.

"In all the grain I have shipped to Toledo I have had but one car misgrade. I was so badly chagrined that I paid that city a visit for I am from Missouri when it comes to a rejection. The Government inspector was most courteous to me and we drove across the city and walked up and down the railroad tracks locating the car. I saw for myself that my elevator man had tried to get away with something. Just one hopper—full of smutty wheat in a beautiful car of white wheat but what a smacking I took in discount. It might just as well all have been smutty. Which was apropos of one of Mr. Doty's maxims—"Avoid losses and profits will take care of themselves."

Equipment Necessary.—To inspect grain accurately the minimum equipment necessary is as follows: One two-compartment electric, gas or alcohol moisture tester. One four-in-one scale which includes test weight per bushel. One grain trier, 60 inches. One device for filling the weight-per-bushel tester. To make an accurate inspection it is absolutely necessary to obtain a representative sample whether you are inspecting a truck load, carload or cargo of grain.

The 60-inch trier should be used in sampling a truck load or carload, making as many probes as thought necessary in a truck load and five probes in a carload. An examination should then be made of sample for musty, smut, garlic or any other objectionable odor. If it is not convenient to test the sample for moisture at once it is recommended that a portion be placed in an airtight container and test made as soon as possible.

Approximately 1,000 grams should be used for determining the percentage of dockage by cleaning the wheat with a kicker or with hand sieves.

Test weight is determined on dockage free wheat, corn and oats on the uncleaned sample.

If sample of wheat shows indication of damaged kernels, such as sprouted, heat damaged, weevil cut, scabby, immature or inseparable foreign material such as rye,

barley, cheat, pin oats, cockle or wild pease or kinghead it is advisable to determine the percentage by hand picking 30 to 60 grams.

A close examination of wheat samples for other classes such as hard winter, which may be Purkoff or Michikoff, should be made. Straight class wheat permits an admixture of 10% of other classes. The percentage is determined by hand picking a small portion of approximately 25 grams. Michikoff grades straight hard winter while Purkoff generally grades mixed, the percentage of soft and hard wheat depending on soil and climatic conditions.

In loading cars mix the grain as thoroughly as possible. By mixing the grain in car thoroughly one may rest assured that a representative sample is drawn. By placing several grades of grain in a car without mixing there is a possibility of a sample being drawn which contains a larger proportion of the lower grade grain than is actually in the car.

It is not necessary to make a complete analysis on each sample. Often one factor will determine the grade, such as low test weight, high moisture content, heating, foreign material or objectionable odor.

In loading a car of grain for shipment it is advisable to draw a five probe sample. Place grade on the car and notify agent at the terminal market of the grade expected and if the car does not grade up to expectations call a re-inspection or federal appeal.

The licensed grain inspectors are doing very good work. In the course of a day's work, however, they have inspected from 25 to 75 cars each and there is always a possibility of a mistake being made in the process of completing an inspection from the time a sample is drawn and the certificate is issued.

Grain Handling Improvements at Santos

The Santos Dock Co., Santos, Brazil, has completed the assembly of another pneumatic grain handling installation with a capacity of 120 tons an hour. It comprises two large metal towers, weighing 75 tons each, movable on a railway track, and operating independently as they are fully equipped for such purposes.

The construction of the elevators and silos for the storage of wheat, with a capacity of 12,000 tons, which are being built in front of warehouse No. 26, now is well advanced.

The entire plant is of reinforced concrete work, and is connected to the quays by means of a tunnel, also of concrete, for an extension of 190 meters (623 feet), in which will be installed an endless belt system for transporting the wheat to the mill. The wheat will be unloaded from vessels through the towers, equipped with aspirators, with a capacity of 120 tons per hour each, discharging onto the belt for transportation to the mill, or to railway cars on the docks.

More Low Estimates?

Reports coming from Argentina intimate that the official Argentine estimate on that country's exportable corn crop are much below the mark. The official figure was 158,000,000 bus., and private estimates are from two hundred to two hundred thirty-five million. The crop has already been made and much of it gathered so that weather has ceased to be a factor, and the next ten months will disclose the real facts.

Apparently, however, the Argentine government is inclined to materially under estimate the size of its wheat, corn and flax crops, and if investigation covering a period of years, shows it to be true, whether such action is deliberate or unintentional, steps should most certainly be taken to correct it. Continued repetition of under estimates cannot fail to discredit all figures put out by the Argentine government.

It is of course realized by everyone that exact crop figures are an impossibility, but the methods employed in this and numerous other countries are such that final estimates are never very far from the mark, and this is what the whole world expects and to which it is entitled.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The Missouri-Illinois Soft Wheat Improvement Association is making plans for seed wheat distribution for the fall of 1930, it is announced by J. L. Grigg, director.

The St. John Seed Co., of Worthington, Minn., has amended its articles of incorporation so that the name will read the Worthington Seed Co. W. B. Webb, president; J. G. Dill, secretary.

Dr. D. N. Nelubov, a Russian botanist, is reported to have discovered a new test for determining whether seeds are dead or alive. The seeds are steeped in a weak aniline-dye solution for three hours. Those able to germinate are not affected by the treatment, whereas the dead seeds become deeply colored.

E. W. Conklin & Son, of Binghamton, who have been in the field seed business for 58 years, are retiring from that line and are going into the warehousing business. They will also clean and bulk grain under milling in transit privileges. Feed, flour and other grain products will be stored and distributed on a straight warehousing and shipping basis.

Attempts to sell seed of Napier grass, otherwise called elephant grass, in the Carolinas, Virginia, and other sections where it is too cold for them to grow successfully, have come to the attention of the U. S. D. A. Napier grass produces very large yields in the Gulf States but will not succeed north of a line from Charleston, S. C., to Shreveport, La., the department says. North of that line it would need to be grown as an annual crop and yearly plantings would be expensive and unprofitable.

In the Chinese province of Shensi one-third of the 6,000,000 population has starved to death and wheat in the city of Sianfu is selling at \$5 per bushel.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchellhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Canary Grass Not New

Stories are being printed in papers in various sections of the northwest about a new grass that has been identified as Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), "which is almost as high in protein as alfalfa."

As many seedsmen know, it is by no means a new grass, being found all over Europe, the temperate parts of Asia and of North America. It is fairly common in Canada and in some sections of our own country it constitutes a large percentage of the native hay.

In a bulletin on this grass, issued by the U. S. D. A., in August, 1929, it is recommended in the following language:

Reed canary grass is primarily a pasture grass. Its long life, long grazing season and the large quantity of very succulent palatable forage produced make it a valuable pasture plant where it thrives.

Because of the type of land on which it makes the most growth, as well as its rapidity of growth, it is better suited to dairy or beef cattle than sheep or other kinds of live stock. The rapid, rather soft growth makes it a somewhat washy feed. Many dairymen feed a ration of grain with a small amount of concentrate to offset this characteristic. On overflowed or low, rather swampy land in sections where winters are open, the pasture season is usually the time between flood periods, or as soon as the land gets firm enough to hold the stock.

The chemical composition of the hay is, however, quite different from alfalfa, and it contains much less protein according to figures to be found in "Feeds and Feeding."

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	1930	1929	1930	1929
	Receipts		Shipments	
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	26,000	225,000	1,000	6,000
Duluth	91,919	173,017	92,277	132,555
Ft. William		97,018		261,470
Milwaukee		7,150		1,430
Minneapolis	312,970	329,730	202,270	103,760
Montreal		80,500		
New York		673,000		
Superior	70,856	73,365	15,393	35,571
KAFIR AND MILO				
Denver		2,600		
Galveston				102,857
Houston				34,285
Hutchinson	81,900	223,600		
Kansas City	179,300	667,700	153,000	487,000
St. Joseph		13,500		
St. Louis		192,000		79,200
*Sioux City	6,000	12,000		
Wichita		19,500		7,800

†Kafir only. *Milo only.

CANE SEED				
Hutchinson		1,000		
Kansas City	1,150	5,750	1,150	10,350
Milwaukee, lbs.		30,000		
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati		4,200		
Ft. Worth		526,400		294,000
New Orleans		11,200		
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	102,000	110,000		19,000
Milwaukee, lbs.			30,000	60,000
New York, bags.			25	
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	109,000	311,000	36,000	30,000
Milwaukee, lbs.		30,000	14,085	

Third cutting alfalfa hay has 91.1 lbs. of dry matter in 100 lbs. of hay; 10.2 lbs. of crude protein; 37.1 lbs. of carbo-hydrates; 0.8 lbs. of fat and has a nutritive value of 23.4.

Reed canary grass hay has 37 lbs. of dry matter in 100 lbs.; 1.7 lbs. of crude protein; 18.3 lbs. of carbo-hydrates; 0.6 lbs. of fat and has a nutritive value of 11.6.

Seed Trade Marks

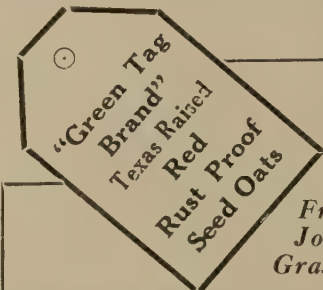
Warren Feed Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., filed ser. No. 300,380, the word "Seedtown," for lawn grass seeds.

Blue Earth Improved Seed Co., Blue Earth, Minn., filed ser. No. 272,307, the word "Perrine's" for seed corn.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of July 3:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Domestic cash	\$13.00	\$12.75	\$13.00	\$16.00
Prime choice cash	13.20	12.95	13.20	
October	13.75	13.50	13.75	
December	14.00	13.75	14.00	
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Cash	11.50	11.30	11.50	
October	11.80	11.60	11.80	



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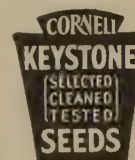
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Southern Seedsmen at Richmond

With a registration of around 100, the twelfth annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, at Richmond, Va., on June 19-21, was a very decided success in every way. The members were in an optimistic mood; the addresses and discussions were helpful, and the entertainment was all that could be desired.

Some of the more important talks were: One on "Freight Rates," by F. J. D. McKay, of Richmond; one on "Seed Corn," by Dudley Bagley, of Moyock, N. C., one by Mr. Godkin, of the State Experimental College, on "The Value of Chemical Dusts in the Control of Seed-Borne Diseases," and the one by Sec'y Smith of the Farm Seed Ass'n, quoted at length in the last issue of the Journal.

The president, in his address, made a number of recommendations, which were referred to a special committee, of which Ray Hastings was chairman. Upon receiving the report of this committee, the convention acted favorably upon the following:

The Grievance Committee was made a secret committee.

The incoming president was instructed to appoint a delegate and an alternate to be members of a joint committee comprised of representatives from the American Seed Trade Ass'n, the Farm Seed Ass'n, the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, the Southern organization, and any other ass'n that might wish to cooperate, the purpose of this joint committee being to deal with problems affecting the trade as a whole, such as the tariff, transportation, etc.

The fund made available for the traffic committee was increased from \$500 to \$1,000.

The new tariff bill was condemned as being detrimental to the seed trade, the farmers, and the country as a whole.

The incoming president was instructed to appoint a special committee on the tariff.

Election of Officers

At the Friday afternoon's session—the closing one of the meeting—the following officers were elected:

Pres., M. J. Yopp; First Vice-Pres., W. R. Hastings; Second Vice-Pres., Harry Mixson; Sec.-Treas., Frank S. Love; Asst. Treas., A. W. Tibbitts; Executive Committee, H. M. Kilgore, Louis B. Reuter and H. G. Hastings.

Quite often we find elevator grain cups nailed on the wall of workfloor or driveway of elevator to hold nails, bolts, tools, etc. Just recently I called at an elevator where the manager had nailed five cups in a row, to the workfloor wall, and provided a hinged lid to keep out the dirt and dust. Each cup was labeled so that it was easy to find what was wanted.—Our Paper.

The "Wheat and the Tares"

Harvesting a crop of weeds does not necessarily mean that poor crop seeds were sown. Fence rows, roads, lanes, and waste lands generally, always bear a crop of from one to thirty or forty different kinds of weeds, and the winds may blow them into the fields or the rains may wash them there. Furthermore hard seeds may remain dormant in the soil for several years and then under the right conditions, they may grow.

Under such circumstances the seed dealer naturally gets all of the blame, without being in any way at fault and for that reason, if for no other, he should be interested in weed fighting campaigns, and in such crop rotation programs as will not result in badly mixed crops due to volunteer growth.

Growing Good Seeds

This country regularly imports a good many million pounds of farm seeds, Canada, Europe, Asia and South America being important sources of supply. For example: Our imports of alfalfa seed during the past year, amounting to more than 335,000 pounds, came from Argentina, France and Canada; our imports of winter rape, amounting to more than six and a half million pounds, came from Japan, Holland, Poland, France, Germany, Hungary, Belgium and England.

Increased duties, under the new tariff law may somewhat stimulate domestic production and cut down imports, but as to some of them, this country will doubtless never become self sufficient. Many of our farmers who could grow good seed, won't do it and some who would, simply can not, and after all, the question of relative profits and a willingness to "try something new," usually govern in farm production.

Good clean seed, that is true to type cannot be successfully grown in little "patches" that are surrounded by fields of other varieties of the same crop. Cross pollination, especially around the borders, ruins purity.

Growing good seed usually calls for community activity in the project, and that is frequently hard to secure. In some of the countries from which seeds are imported there is such concert of action as to insure trueness to type. As great care is exercised as is given the production of Rosen rye in some sections of Michigan, and as is given the production of a few other seed crops in various parts of the United States.

We could devote a good many thousands of acres to the production of seed, now imported, but such a development could not be worked out for years, and as to alsike clover, for instance, there are some who have given the matter close study who say we will always call upon Canada for much of our seed.

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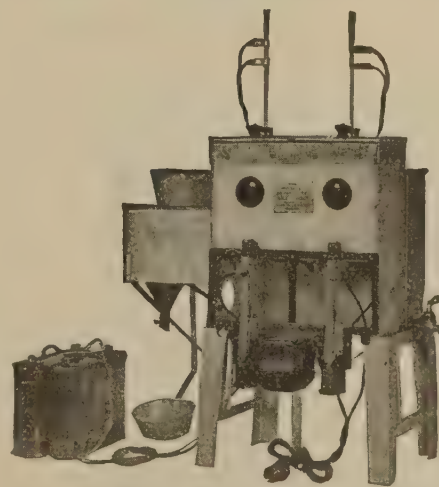
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The Seed Conventions at Toronto

The twenty-second annual convention of the Farm Seed Ass'n, and the forty-eighth annual convention of the Am. Seed Trade Ass'n which were held in Toronto, the last week in June, were successful in every way. The addresses and discussions were very helpful, the attendance was good, the weather was favorable and the entertainment, all that could have been desired.

The Farm Seed Convention came first and nearly every member of that organization was present. The program, in addition to the usual routine, included an address on "Research as an Aid to Business," by H. C. Dunn, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and one on "The Federal Farm Board," by A. W. McKay, chief of the co-operative marketing division of the Board.

The report of the treasurer showed total receipts for the year amounted to \$20,672.50 and disbursements to \$21,852.34. The latter exceeded the amount that had been budgeted by \$907.34, the most of this being due to the trade practice conferences.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President, C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn. Vice President, Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va. The three new directors elected were: Owen T. Watts, Louisville, Ky.; H. Trimble McCullough, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Berkeley Michael, Sioux City, Ia.

Among the resolutions that were adopted were the following:

Weed Control.—We heartily approve of the president's recommendation to give the Weed Control Program of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce our continued support, and that the committee representing the association on weed control be continued.

Improvement of Agriculture.—With regard to the president's recommendation with reference to the improvement of agriculture the committee feels that our association should co-operate within the limits of its ability but this program is obviously a very

large one and its success must necessarily depend upon the leadership of the Dept. of Agriculture and other agencies.

Treasurer's Report.—We approve the report and wish to add that in view of the unusual conditions brought about by the Federal Trade Practice Conference and the fact that this was the first year of the budget, the treasurer is to be commended for having held the expenses as closely within the budget as the report shows.

Traffic Committee.—We especially commend the report of the committee and the valuable service rendered the association in the efforts and hard work put forth toward securing favorable freight rates.



C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, President-Elect of Farm Seed Association of North America
(Courtesy of Seed World)

Legislative Committee.—We commend this committee in keeping in close touch with the legislative matters pertaining to the industry.

Membership Committee.—We find that the committee has worked hard, though unsuccessful in securing new members. Because of the decrease of our membership we recommend that all members of our association co-operate with the membership committee in securing new members by reporting prospective members.

Research as an Aid to Business.—The committee commends the address given us by Mr. H. C. Dunn of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce and believe if applied to the seed industry would prove of great value and we recommend that a committee be selected to study the possibilities of such application and report at our mid-winter meeting.

Past Year's Work.—The committee wishes to commend the Executive Secretary on his untiring efforts in endeavoring to secure better co-operation among the members. The able way in which he has handled legislative and other important matters pertaining to the association, and we are confident that his efforts for the coming season will bring us still greater results.

The convention decided that it would be better for the organization to have its headquarters in Washington than in Chicago and the change will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

American Seed Trade Meeting

The meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, which followed that of the Farm Seed organization was presided over by president Rohnert, with secretary Kendel in charge of the detail.

Kirby White of Detroit was elected pres.; David Burpee of Philadelphia, 1st v.p.; A. O. Hogg, of Toronto, 2nd v.p., and C. E. Kendel of Cleveland, sec'y.

Among the resolutions adopted was one opposing any statute or law that would place Mexican laborers upon a quota basis, because it would mean a shortage of common labor upon the seed and vegetable producing farms of the west.

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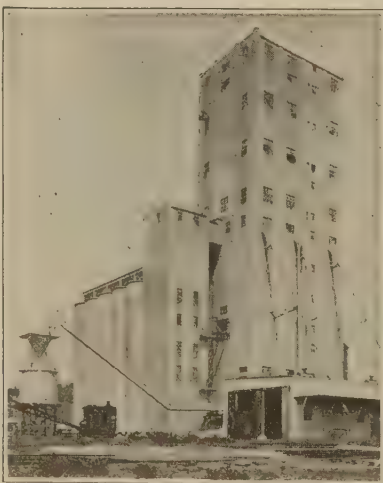
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Grain Carriers

Grain for storage afloat is said to have been offered Cleveland vessel brokers, which has never before happened so early in the season.

R. K. Stackhouse, general supt. of stations and transfers, Penna. R. R., says "twenty-two per cent of the receipts of live stock at sixteen principal markets in 1929 came by motor trucks. At these markets 13,775,905 cattle, calves, hogs and sheep arrived by motor truck, an increase of 19 per cent over the receipts by truck in 1928."

President Hoover, in signing the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, on July 3, said: "We can now build the many remaining segments of a definite canalization of our river systems through which modern barge trains of 10,000 to 15,000 tons burden can operate systematically through the Mid-West and to the Gulf of Mexico, and through the Lakes to the Atlantic."

Material for the construction of 380 miles of railway in Tex., Colo., Okla., and New Mex., is being assembled by the A. T. & S. F. at strategic points along its lines. There are three units of the proposed network. One line is to go from Amarillo, Tex., to Las Animas, Colo., a distance of 220 miles; a second from Felt, Okla., to Colmor, N. M., and another the 50 miles between Spearman and Dumas, Tex.

The I. C. C. has approved plans for the construction of 240 miles of railroad in California and Oregon, by the Great Northern and the Western Pacific. Total cost of the entire construction project was estimated at \$14,936,796, of which \$10,066,176 would be spent by the Western Pacific, \$3,570,620 by the Great Northern, \$500,000 for the proposed McCloud branch and \$800,000 in rehabilitating the line from Bend to Chemult, Ore.

The finding of the I. C. C. that the maintenance of through rates, import, export and coastwise, to New Orleans the same as to Texas ports, in the face of considerably longer distance haul to New Orleans, constitutes an undue preference of the part of New Orleans has been upheld by a ruling of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. The La. Public Service Commission, however says the case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, providing funds are made available.

I. C. C. Activities

The Interstate Commerce Comm., in 21,909 the Farmers Exchange of Metolius, Ore., against the S. P. & S., et al., has awarded reparation on grain from and to points in Ore., over an interstate route, finding rates applied were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded rates subsequently established.

In 22,694, the Commission dismissed the complaint of the Beatrice Creamery Co., against the Ann Arbor, et al., on a finding that rates charged on dried buttermilk in carloads from points in Colo., Ia., Kas., Mo., Minn., Neb., Wyo., and the Dakotas to destinations east of the Ind.-Ill. line were applicable and not unreasonable.

In 22,999 Light Grain & Milling Co., vs. the C. R. I. & P., et al., Examiner Davey recommends that the Commission find unreasonable rates on carload of wheat and kaffir corn from Guymon, Okla., to Liberal, Kan., there accorded transit service and a mixed shipment of flour, wheat products and kaffir corn reshipped, at the balance of the joint rate, to Seneca, Mo. Reparation of \$48 is proposed.

In 23,025 Southard Feed & Milling Co., against the C. & A., et al., Examiner Dunn recommends that the Commission award reparation on a tank car load of black-strap molasses shipped from New Orleans to Kansas City, there milled in transit and reshipped as mixed feed to Adel, Colfax and Valeria, Ia., misrouted by the L. & N. Reparation down to 33.5 cents from 44 is proposed.

New Complaints

In 23,568, Fraser-Smith Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed a complaint against the Grand Trunk, et al., alleging rates in violation of section 1, 3, and 6 of the Act, on shipments of barley from Minneapolis to Detroit, moving across the lake via Milwaukee, in that competitors were given a rate of 11½ cents from Milwaukee to Detroit. Rates for the future and reparation are asked.

In 23,585, the Case Commission Co., of Jackson, Miss., has filed a complaint against the C. & O. et al., in which it alleges that charges in violation of sections 1 and 6 of the act, were assessed on shipments of cottonseed meal from Kershaw, S. C., to Charleston, W. Va. Reparation and reasonable rates for the future are asked.

In 23,586, the Georgia Southern Freight Bureau, for the Hand Trading Co., has filed a complaint against the A. C. L., et al., charging that rates in violation of sections 1 and 3 of the Act were collected on grain or corn, from Pelham, Ga., to Tampa and other points in Florida, Nashville, and Memphis, being given preferential rates. Fair and non-preferential rates for the future are asked.

In 23,594, Paris Flouring Co., Portland, Me., filed a complaint against the Bangor & A., et al., alleging unreasonable rates on cottonseed meal from points in Ala., Ark., and Ky., to North Bangor, Me. Reparation is asked for.

In 23,597, 23,598 and 23,599, the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., of Coffeyville, Kan., filed complaints against the Mo. Pac., et al., the first, claiming unreasonable rates on grain from points in Colo., Kan., Neb., Mo., Okla., and Texas to Coffeyville; these converted into flour and other grain products and reshipped to points in La., and Miss. Rates for the future and reparation are desired. In the second case, violation of sections 1 and 6 are alleged on wheat from points in Kans., and Okla., to Coffeyville, and flour reshipped to points in Iowa, Mo., and Neb. Reparation and a cease and desist order are asked for. In the third case rates in violation of section 6 is alleged on grain from points in Kan., to Coffeyville, and flour and other grain products reshipped to points in Ark. Cease and desist orders and reparation are asked for.

23213. Ralston Purina Co., Inc., St. Louis, vs. A. B. & C. et al. Unreasonable rates, oyster shells, carload. Nashville, Tenn., to points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia. Asks reparation and waiver of undercharges.

Schenectady, N. Y.—An automatic door opener and closer actuated by a photo-electric tube when a person comes within range has been developed by the engineers of the General Electric Co. A ray of light focused on a photo-electric tube passes in front of the door. When this ray is interrupted it sets a hydraulic door-opener to work, through the agency of a photo-electric relay. The tube and light are placed several feet from the door and, as a person approaches, his body interrupts the light ray directed at the tube.

Supply Trade

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. H. Murrian has been elected president and J. A. Murrian vice-pres. and general manager of W. J. Savage & Co.

Anderson, Ind.—L. I. Zeigler, for many years connected with the milling division of Nordyke & Marmon was found dead in a Pullman berth here recently.

If the heads of the business operate a weak policy of stopping and starting their advertising on an expediency basis, the whole sales organization will be stopping and starting and vacillating—an expediency sales force.

Muncie, Ind.—A new plant costing \$2,000,000 will be erected here on a 75-acre site just acquired by the Warner Gear Co., a subsidiary of the Borg-Warner Corp. It is to be completed by Aug. 15, in order to work on a new contract requiring the manufacture of 2,000 transmissions a day.

Chicago, Ill.—Arthur D. McPherson, representative of the Huntley Mfg. Co., besides his ability as a grain cleaning machinery expert, has inventive talent in other lines. He has just been granted letters patent No. 1,762,341 on an ingenious method of supporting a pile in ground that would not hold an ordinary pile. P. F. McAllister of the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. also is interested in the invention.

Cambridge, Mass.—The announcements of the 1930 provisions of the Harvard Advertising Awards are now being mailed, giving the list of prizes to be awarded for the current year. The awards for 1930, for the most part, will be the same as those for 1929. An award for the individual advertisement effective in its combination of the elements of text, type, headline, and illustration has been added. In all, 10 money awards and 1 gold medal will be given. All prizes for the current year will be in the amount of \$1,000.

Middletown, O.—William Stringham, Assistant General Superintendent of the East Works plant of The American Rolling Mill Co., since 1923, has been made Assistant Vice-Pres. of the company, according to an announcement made by Pres. Charles R. Hook, June 26. Mr. Stringham joined the Armco organization Feb. 1901, as a roller. He continued as a roller until Jan. 1912, when he was made assistant superintendent of the sheet and jobbing mill. On June 1, 1922, Mr. Stringham was made superintendent of the sheet and jobbing mill departments, and on Feb. 1, 1923, he was made assistant general superintendent of East Works. At the present time he is in charge of all the rolling and finishing operations in that plant.

Chicago, Ill.—Book No. 1191, illustrating and describing the complete line of Caldwell Screw Conveyor Drives, has just been published by H. W. Caldwell & Son Co. The 32 pages of this book are devoted to illustrations of these drives, typical installations of the equipment, and engineering data enabling one to select, without confusion, the most efficient and economical drive for the individual purpose. These drives form one of three groups of standardized drives which are carried in stock for prompt shipment. The other two are Caldwell Standardized Drives for Bucket Elevators, and Caldwell Standardized Drives for Belt Conveyors. The drives in the three groups are of the same general construction, but the range of sizes and speeds is adapted in each case to the particular field covered. A copy of the book will be sent Journal readers on request.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Damages for Breach of Contract.—Seller's damages for buyer's breach, where property is not ready for delivery, is difference between contract price and reasonable market value at breach.—*J. W. Cherry Co. v. Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 287 Pac. 1019.*

Claim for Damage in Transit.—Shipper suing carrier must show merchandise was in better condition when delivered to carrier than when received at destination and must show extent of damage.—*Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co. v. Southern Pac. Co., U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 39 Fed. (2d) 840.*

Arbitration.—Action to enforce foreign judgment based on arbitration award under agreement to submit differences under foreign arbitration law held not maintainable in local courts, absent service of process on defendants in foreign country.—*Gilbert v. Burnstine, Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, 241 N. Y. Supp. 54.*

No Notice of Claim if Carrier was Negligent.—Shipper may recover for injuries to cattle in transit due to railroad's negligence without giving written notice of injury before removing stock from carrier's possession (Interstate Commerce Act, § 20[11], as amended).—*Hill v. Great Northern R. Co., Supreme Court of Washington, 287 Pac. 665.*

Brokers.—Broker's sale of securities, when customer's margin became impaired and after notice of placing stop loss order, held within customer's agreement waiving notice. Broker held not estopped to sell customer's securities on impairment of margin account by having given notice of stop loss order.—*Klapp v. Bache, Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, 242 N. Y. S. 155.*

Chattel Mortgage on Crop.—Transfer of rent note carried with it security on crop to be grown; assignee of note for rent secured by crop has cause of action for conversion against purchaser of crop from tenant; chattel mortgage on share of crop executed by owner subsequently leasing land for cash did not attach to any part of crop.—*Purdie v. Leuke, Supreme Court of Minnesota, 230 N. W. 266.*

Arbitration.—Buyer of goods who declined to participate in arbitration proceeding was entitled to jury trial on questions of existence of contract, and whether alleged variance between offer and acceptance was assented to (Arbitration Law, § 4-a, as added by Laws 1927, c. 352). Statute making arbitration awards valid without previous application to Supreme Court held not to deny due process as defeating right of one participating in arbitration proceeding to contest jurisdiction of arbitrators (Arbitration Law, § 4-a, as added by Laws 1927, c. 352).—*Finsilver, Still & Moss v. Goldberg, Maas & Co., Court of Appeals of New York, 171 N. E. 579.*

Attachment of Proceeds of Shipment

The Champion Milling & Grain Co., Clinton, Ia., shipped a car of feed to the Ohio County Farmers Co-operative, billed to Roney's Point, W. Va., covered by a straight B/L.

The Ohio County Co-operative unloaded the car, but before it was paid for the West Virginia Farm Bureau Service Co. instituted an action at law upon attachment against the Champion Milling & Grain Co., in which the Ohio County Co-operative admitted owing the Champion Co. \$1,275.32.

The Champion Co. had made draft for \$1,275.32 with B/L and delivered the documents to the City National Bank, Clinton, Ia., which forwarded the papers to the Fulton Bank & Trust Co., Wheeling, W. Va., for collection, but the latter bank could not collect on account of the garnishment. The City National Bank then intervened in the garnishment proceedings, alleging right to the funds by reason of purchase of the draft, but the circuit court of Ohio County dismissed the petition; and the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia on May 13, 1930, affirmed the decision, saying:

The controversy does not arise over the goods themselves; they were not attached. The controversy is over the purchase money which remains in the custody of the consignee of the goods. We are therefore presented with the problem of the respective rights of the National Bank of Clinton and the West Virginia Farm Bureau Service Co. as to the funds in the hands of the consignee, Ohio County Farmers' Co-operative. The B/L has fulfilled its mission, and does not enter the problem presented for consideration.

The drawee of the bill of exchange here under consideration did not accept the same for payment. It is a requirement of the Uniform Negotiable Instrument Law that the drawee of a bill of exchange does not become liable thereon until he has accepted the same. We find it thus stated: "A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same." Code of Iowa 1927, c. 424, § 9588. See, also, Code of West Virginia, c. 95A, § 127.

If the draft which the Clinton bank purchased of the milling company had been accompanied by a negotiable B/L, the bank could have protected itself by forwarding the B/L with the draft attached to its correspondent bank at Wheeling with instructions that the B/L should not be delivered to the consignee or on its order until the draft had been paid. But under a straight B/L, such as was employed in this case, the railroad company had the legal right to deliver the consignment to the consignee without the B/L being produced by the consignee. In such circumstances, the Bank of Clinton, payee of the draft, assumed the risk incident to an open transaction of that kind. In the absence of notice to the consignee that the consignor had executed and sold a draft to the Clinton Bank for the purchase money, the consignee might with safety have remitted the purchase money direct to the consignor. The draft which was purchased by the Clinton Bank did not constitute any sort of lien or charge upon either the goods or the purchase price thereof in the hands of the consignee. There therefore seems no sound reason why the said purchase money, while still in the hands of the consignee, was not liable under attachment for indebtedness of the consignor.

It is evident that the petitioner, City National Bank of Clinton, Iowa, is without legal standing in this controversy, and that the trial court properly dismissed the said bank's petition.

Justice Litz dissented.—153 S. E. Rep. 300.

Commerce Commission without Authority to Discriminate in Favor of Farm Products

The Supreme Court of the United States in its decision denying the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make lower rates for agricultural products as suggested by the Hoch-Smith resolution indicates a possible line of attack on other forms of discrimination sought to be practiced by the Farm Board. The third paragraph of the resolution reads:

"In view of the existing depression in agriculture, the commission is hereby directed to effect with the least practicable delay such lawful changes in the rate structure of the country as will promote the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture affected by that depression, including livestock, at the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service."

This is comparable to the insistence by the Farm Board that there are two kinds of farmers. One kind who are to be favored are those who join pools. The other kind are those independent and co-operative ass'ns who do not choose to join pools; and they are to be discriminated against by the Farm Board refusing them loans at low rates of interest and refusing to buy their wheat at \$1.16 and \$1.25 per bushel, the pretended "loan" having turned out to be a purchase. In other words farmers in pools sold their wheat to the government for \$1.25, while those not in pools are refused this bonus, the Government reserving the right to refuse to buy their wheat at any price.

The Supreme Court of the United States does not view such discrimination with favor. With regard to the Hoch-Smith resolution and the action by the Interstate Commerce Commission under it it says:

It is apparent from the Commission's opinions that it regarded this paragraph as requiring it to condemn the existing rates as unreasonable and unlawful, although, had they been considered independently of the paragraph, they must have been upheld as reasonable and lawful under the applicable sections, 1(5) and 3(1), of the existing law.

We are of opinion that the Commission's construction cannot be supported. The paragraph does not purport to make any change in the existing law, but on the contrary requires that that law be given effect. Nor does it purport to make unlawful any rate which under the existing law is a lawful rate, but on the contrary leaves the validity of the rate to be tested by that law.

The Commission stresses the concluding words in the same sentence with "lawful changes," and evidently regards them as qualifying the natural import of the latter and in effect specifying a new and reduced scale to be applied in rate making. The words stressed are, "at the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service."

Considering the connection in which these words are brought into the sentence, we think they fall much short of supporting the construction adopted by the Commission. They are more in the nature of a hopeful characterization of an object deemed desirable if, and in so far as, it may be attainable, than of a rule intended to control rate making. If they mean no more than that the depressed condition of the industry is to be given such consideration as may be reasonable, considering the nature and cost of the transportation service and the need for maintaining an adequate transportation system, they work no change in the existing law.

Validity Doubtful.—But, if they mean more, and are intended to require that rates be reduced to some uncertain level below that standard, they give rise to a serious question respecting the constitutional validity of the paragraph of which they are a part. By reason of their uncertain meaning, *United States v. Barnes, 222 U. S. 513, 520, 32 S. Ct. 117, 56 L. Ed. 291*, and of the constitutional question which would be raised if they were taken as the Commission thinks they should be taken, *Harriman v. Interstate Commerce Commission, 211 U. S. 407, 422, 29 S. Ct. 115, 53 L. Ed. 253*, we think they must be held to work no substantial change in the meaning or operation of sections 1(5), 3(1) and 15, par. (1).

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AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

of the existing law (49USCA §§1(5), 3(1) and 15(1)).

Our conclusion is that the order of the Commission was based upon an erroneous construction of the joint resolution, and therefore should have been set aside by the court below.

Decree reversed.—Ann Arbor R. R. Co., et al., v. United States. Decided June 2, 1930. 50 Sup. Ct. Rep. 444.

Futures Contract Valid

The Supreme Court of Alabama has given judgment in favor of Fenner & Beane, cotton brokers, against T. S. Faulk & Co., Samson, Ala., for \$1,115.67 margins advanced on a purchase of 100 December cotton bought at 16.52c and closed out at 13.34c.

Faulk wanted a line of credit and the brokers wrote him they did not make fixed credit lines, but would not call him until his net open interest showed a loss of \$1,000-\$1,500. During the year 21 trades were made and closed out without margin deposits. On the last trade Faulk was called for \$1,000 and deposited \$500. He was later informed that if he did not deposit the additional margin the trade would be closed out. He declined, as he claimed he had a line of credit.

Chief Justice Anderson of the Supreme Court said: Section 3351 of the Code of 1907 prescribed what should constitute prima facie proof of a violation of the preceding sections. The Legislature of 1915, in order, no doubt, to recognize the Federal Agriculture or Cotton Futures Act (38 Stat. 693), passed the Acts of 1915, p. 913. This court in the case of Levy, Aronson & White v. Jones, 208 Ala. 104, 93 So. 733, held that said act repealed or amended sections 3349, 3351, and 3353 of the Code of 1907. The Code of 1923 (sections 6819, 6820), however, reproduced sections 3351 and 3353, but substituted section 2 of the act for section 3349 as section 6816 of the present Code. Section 3351 of the Code of 1907, as well as section 4 of the act, were combined and reproduced as section 6819 of the present Code, and both provisions deal with what should constitute prima facie proof of illegal contracts under preceding sections.

We think, however, that the latter part of the section shows recognition of the federal act. We therefore think that the two provisions should be dealt with in the conjunctive, and that proof of both, and not either, shall constitute prima facie evidence of an illegal contract. That is, proof that anything to be sold and delivered was not actually delivered at the time of making the agreement to sell and deliver, and one of the parties deposited or secured, etc., what are commonly called "margins," and that such contract was not made subject to any federal statute relating thereto (including such amendments as may hereafter be made to such statutes by congress), shall be prima facie evidence of an illegal contract declared void by preceding sections. The defendant not only failed to prove that the contract was not made subject to the federal statute, but the plaintiffs affirmatively proved that it was so made. Therefore the defendant failed to establish a prima facie case of invalidity of the contract, and it was incumbent upon him to introduce such evidence as would establish an intent at the time of entering into the contract between both parties that no delivery was expected or would be required.

It was incumbent upon the defendant to prove that the contract was entered into by both parties with the pernicious intent of making a wager, that is, they did not intend a delivery of the cotton, but to gamble on the difference between the contract price and some subsequent market price, and this the defendant failed to do.

It is insisted that the contract was improperly closed for the reason that defendant had been extended a line of credit. The letter only extended a line of credit to the extent of \$1,000 or \$1,500 or more if the business justified thus reserving the option of determining whether or not the business justified it and the plaintiff exercised the option by calling on the defendant for further margin, which was furnished in part only, and without any contention of a fixed credit extension. Moreover, the defendant, apart from this, has shown no damage in support of the claimed breach, as the time for delivery was December, and the evidence shows a decline in the market from the time of closing the defendant out up to that time, and the closing out benefited rather than damaged the defendant.—127 Southern Rep. 673.

Seller Must Settle if Grain Fails to Grade on Contract

John G. Heinold, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., plaintiff, v. Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe, Mich., defendant, before Arbitration Com'ite No. 2 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Frank G. Coe, H. W. Reimann and C. A. Davis.

This case involves the purchase of a car of mixed buckwheat by the plaintiff from the defendant on July 9, 1929, at \$2.10 per cwt. delivered Buffalo, buckwheat guaranteed "cool and sweet" to Buffalo. Buyer confirmed purchase to the seller on date of sale and no exception to the confirmation was taken by the seller. Against this contract, the defendant shipped our NKP 25756 which arrived in Buffalo on July 17, 1929, and was officially inspected as "musty" buckwheat. The plaintiff wired the defendant on the date of inspection advising of the grading of the grain and that he was unable to get his buyer to accept on contract and asked seller to give disposition. There was evidently some telephone conversation between the plaintiff and the defendant on that date, and on the following day the car was reinspected and again shown to be "musty" throughout—which information the plaintiff wired to the defendant again and on the same day confirmed both telephone conversation and telegram and advised the defendant that he was unable to get buyers to accept the buckwheat at any price or discount whatever, and in his letter of same date (July 18) suggested to the defendant that it forward the car to some other point, if possible, and replace same. Instead, the defendant ordered the car turned over to a commission house in Buffalo which eventually sold it for the defendant's account. The defendant thereupon refused to replace the car with the plaintiff.

Rule No. 26 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n specifically provides that off-grade grain sold for account of shipper shall not apply on contract. The plaintiff having fully complied with the other terms of this rule and the defendant having elected to have the off-grade grain sold out for his account, the contract had not been fulfilled and it became the duty of the defendant to ship another car or make proper settlement with the plaintiff, which they refused to do.

The plaintiff has established that the market value of buckwheat on July 31, following the refusal to replace the car, was \$2.52 Boston basis but in arriving at the amount of his claim he gives the defendant the benefit of a car of buckwheat which he was still later able to buy at \$2.45 Boston basis and apply on contract, thereby giving the defendant the benefit of this difference, which is very fair.

The Com'ite finds for the plaintiff in the amount of his claim (\$123) and assesses the cost of arbitration against the defendant.

Wheat and Feeds From Mexico

By a Mexican decree, effective June 27, the exportation of wheat was authorized subject to an export duty of 5 centavos per gross kilo, plus a surtax of 2 per cent of the duty according to a cable to the Department of Commerce. The cable further stated that effective July 26, cottonseed meal and cake and oil-seed cake, not specified, for cattle feed will be permitted to be exported free of export duty.

Previously, the exportation of wheat from Mexico was prohibited and cottonseed meal and cake and oil-seed cake, not specified, were subject to an export duty of 50 centavos per 100 gross kilos, plus a surtax of 2 per cent of the duty.

The Insured's Duties

This Company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by neglect of the insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at and after a fire or when the property is endangered by fire.

The fire insurance contract is not a one-sided affair. If the insured has rights thereunder, he also has duties; and one of his primary duties is to save and preserve his property when it is endangered by fire. He neglects to do so at his peril. He cannot sit by and let his property burn simply because he is protected by insurance.

Insurance Notes

Washington, D. C.—A socialistic measure that passed the Senate and went to the committee on agriculture in the House is McNary's bill authorizing and directing the Sec'y of Agriculture to investigate all phases of crop insurance. The evident purpose is to ease the federal government into the business of insuring crops.

Fuses that permit the passage of excessive current are a hazard wherever the wiring penetrates in the plant; and if the fuse blocks are not small enough to cut down from 100 amperes to 60 amperes by simply refilling with smaller fuse, replace the entire block so that a 60 or 50 amp. fuse can be screwed in.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. won a reversal of the circuit court decision in the case of the A. B. Smith Lumber Co., Paducah, Ky., who had obtained judgment for \$36,287 for a fire loss at Bragg City, Mo. The Supreme Court of Missouri ordered a new trial, the defense being that the premium had not been paid, and the Supreme Court holding this question should have been submitted to the jury by the lower court.—26 S. W. Rep. 962.

Boyceville, Wis.—A grain elevator built of wood contains so many nooks and crannies out of sight that after a fire has been extinguished there may be embers smoldering in readiness to break out afresh after the fire fighters and all others have departed in fancied security. In the morning the Wisconsin Milling Co. had a fire in the elevator cupola, which was put out with a pail of water. In the afternoon when the manager visited the cupola everything seemed in order, and he did not go there before locking up for the night. At 4 a. m., a filling station attendant gave the alarm of fire, which already had burned off the manlift rope in the cupola, making it difficult to reach the flames; and the plant burned. Loss, \$18,000. Moral: After a small fire stay on watch.

Chicago, Ill.—The subscribing companies who are members of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n at a meeting June 30 created an executive committee, and one of its first acts was the appointment as manager of W. L. Lerch, for many years deputy western manager of the Royal Insurance Co., which company will now discontinue its western office. Since its organization as a war necessity in August, 1918, to obtain sufficient coverage on high priced grain the Ass'n has been managed by E. T. Wigton, who now has resigned on the advice of his physician. R. J. Donovan, who has been with the pool for over 10 years, has been named sec'y of the executive committee, which has also submitted to the member companies the names of Mr. Lerch, Chas. F. Thomas and F. C. Schad as attorneys-in-fact to operate the pool. The chairman of the executive committee is W. B. Flickinger, western manager of the Philadelphia Fire & Marine.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

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Feedstuffs

Eastern Feed Merchants at Cooperstown

The annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Cooperstown, N. Y., on June 30 and July 1, furnished plenty of material for thought as well as an abundance of entertainment to the members and their friends who attended.

President McIntyre presided and he was ably assisted by Sec'y Stannard. Among the speakers were C. P. Clark, chairman of the National Feed Merchandising Council; Charles Quinn, sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, and W. P. Carroll, of the U. S. D. A.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions adopted, doubtless the most important was the following:

Whereas, Long-term bookings and the practice of guaranteeing feed prices against decline have led to undue speculation in all branches of the industry, resulting in a higher level of feed prices than would otherwise exist, restricting the consumption of feeds and restraining the natural growth of the feed industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants indorses the work of the National Feed Merchandising Council, which has been organized by consumers of feed, feed merchants and feed manufacturers for the improvement of trade practices within the feed industry, and places itself on record in opposition to the wasteful practice of long-term bookings and price guaranties.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected: Pres.,

Fred McIntyre; v. p., Albert Thompson; treas., Frank Benjamin; sec., W. A. Stannard; directors, William Mather, of Adams, N. Y., Thomas Gaines, Sherburne, N. Y., and F. A. Wycoff, of East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Farmers of the U. S. would be getting almost 400 million dollars a year more for their corn and oats crops than they are now getting if they were using horses and mules as much as they were ten years ago, according to figures worked out by E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during May, 1930, compared with May, 1929, and for the eleven months ending with May, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	May		Eleven Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	1929	May 1930
Hay	1,129	752	13,177	8,554
Cottonseed cake	4,419	20	192,387	104,191
Linseed cake	29,389	19,398	281,669	285,882
Other oil cake	1,324	1,647	24,093	21,134
Cottonseed meal	1,578	207	87,439	63,227
Linseed meal	2,560	950	9,229	9,333
Other oil meal	158	89	3,039	4,868
Mixed dairy feeds ..	243	160	*....	1,903
Mixed poultry feeds..	348	563	*....	5,813
Other mixed feeds...	899	514	22,708	10,776
All other feeds.....	2,043	1,857	46,158	17,317

*Not reported prior to January, 1929.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s Expansion

Contracts have been awarded for a new combination concrete grain elevator, scratch feed and molasses feed plant, to be built for the Arcady Farms Milling Co., at Riverdale, Ill., in connection with its present plant.

The main building will be 60x75x146 feet high, and in addition to this there will be a concrete warehouse 60x75 ft. two stories high, with provisions for two additional stories. Its equipment will include complete machinery for handling, grinding and storing, 1000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal.

The elevator will be equipped to handle 6000 bus. of grain per hour. It will have storage capacity for over 100,000 bus. of grain, and grain products in its 70 bins. The elevator will be equipped with a 2000 bus. hopper scale and a 500 bushel grain drier equipped with the latest type oil burning equipment.

The Scratch Feed Unit will be of the latest design and it will manufacture fine chick, growing scratch, and regular coarse scratch feed at the rate of 600 bags per hour.

Hammer mills will be installed to handle the requirements of the mash feed department, this will require mills using 300 h.p. In addition to this there will be a 125 h.p. hammer mill of special design to grind the whole cottonseed cake, with a capacity of 30 tons per hour.

S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., have designed the plant and are detailing the entire equipment.

The building contract has been awarded to the E. P. Strandberg Company and construction work has started.

The Grain Exchange of Hildesheim, Holland, recently celebrated its 50 years' jubilee, issuing a memorial book recounting its history.

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Molasses feeds, poultry and dairy mashes, scratch grains—in fact, any kind of feed farmers are demanding, can be mixed in this mixing unit.

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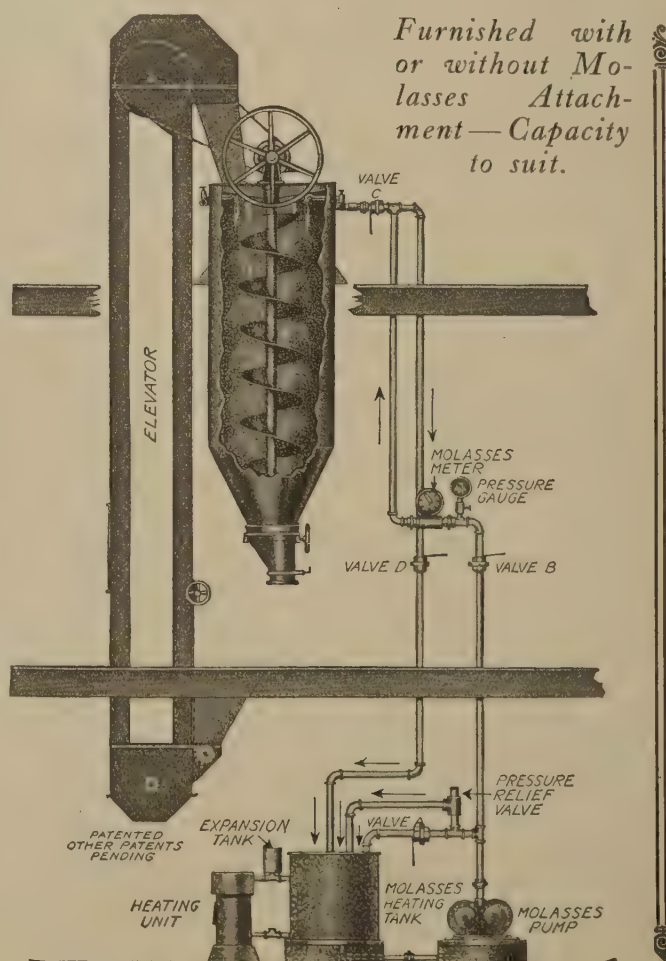
A perfect machine for custom mixing (a growing service) as well as for producing your own trade marked brands. The only practical dry and Molasses Mixer obtainable and it is fully protected by patents. Write for complete information on this money-making outfit; also for Catalog I F.

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Flour and Feed Mill Machinery



Grass Not Sufficient for Needs of Milk Cows

By J. J. FITZGERALD

When a healthy 1200-pound milk cow loses 150 pounds in six weeks on good pasture something is radically wrong. And the logical deduction is that she is not getting enough to eat. Such an instance of a milk cow losing weight while on good pasture was observed last summer by Professor A. J. Cramer, of the University of Wisconsin, in charge of the dairy herd improvement associations in the state.

No one will deny that grass is one of the best feeds obtainable, but it is not concentrated enough to supply any animal with enough of the proper ration. The milk cow, even when on the best of pasture, needs a supply of grain to supplement the grass of which she cannot get enough.

The necessity of a grain ration should be emphasized more and more as the summer advances, for the late summer season is a time of parched and scanty pasture. The dairyman at this time is busy with his field work and often does not realize how the pasture has changed. In many cases, the cows are turned out to pasture after milking time night and morning, with no thought as to whether or not they are getting any nourishment from the pasture.

This time of poor pasture is the critical point in the year's operations. A protein-rich ration is necessary, not only to prevent an immediate slump in milk flow, but also to build upon the cows before they go into winter quarters. Experience proves that a cow fed liberally in summer will yield well in fall and winter.

Grain feeding is important for the entire herd during this period, if a profitable milk flow is to be kept up. Some dairymen say that it takes two pounds of feed in the fall to build up a cow in poor flesh, where one pound would keep her from falling off during the summer months. While a protein concentrate is not needed in such large amounts while the cow is on pasture it is needed just as badly as at any other time.

A good ration for the milking herd, which has been tested and proved, is composed of 200 pounds of ground corn, barley or hominy; 200 pounds of ground oats; 100 pounds of wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed meal. This mixture should be fed at the rate of one pound of grain for each six pounds of milk produced daily. For cows producing one pound or more of butterfat daily, one pound of grain per day should be fed for each four or five pounds of milk.

Many farmers make the mistake of letting dry cows go through the summer without any feed whatever, some even receiving no grain until they freshen. Experience proves that liberal feeding during the dry period pays big returns after calving, in the increased milk production.

Many dairymen also neglect the heifers with the result that they are stunted and never develop into the high producing cows which might have been possible with proper care. The growing heifer should receive from three to six pounds daily of the following or some other good mixture: corn meal, 300 pounds; ground oats, 300 pounds; wheat bran, 300 pounds, and linseed meal, 100 pounds.

The dealer can be an influence in changing the conditions among the farmers and dairymen of his community, and he should take advantage of every opportunity to suggest improved methods to his clients. If the dealer knows feeding methods well enough, however, his customers will soon find it out, and they will not wait for him to offer suggestions, but they will come to him for advice.



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Because for sixteen years it has been and still is producing wonderful results for poultry and live stock raisers the country over; making money for dealers and is backed by a square dealing organization, interested in seeing that their product makes good with the dealer who sells it and the customer who buys it.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Palatability of Poultry Feeds

By D. C. KENNARD AND L. B. NETTLETON

The value of a feed stuff or of a feed mixture for chickens depends largely upon how well they like it. Poultry keepers are concerned chiefly in how to get their birds to eat more rather than about over feeding, for profitable production of eggs or meat depend upon heavy feed consumption. The palatability of a ration therefore, is important.

Of the grains, corn and wheat are the most liked, and rye the least liked by chickens. Barley and oats share an intermediate place in this respect. Meat products usually rank high in palatability. Chickens naturally like granular or grain-like material better than the same material finely ground. Dusty feed is disliked.

The fact that whole or cracked grain is more palatable than ground grain or a dry mash presents a troublesome problem in poultry feeding. Because chickens like the grains when fed separately better than the mash, considerable skill in feeding the grain is required if the ration is not to be unbalanced by an excess of grain, since it is the mash that is the balanced part of the ration so far as proteins, minerals, and some vitamins are concerned. Obviously the simple solution of this difficulty is to feed the grains as a part of the mash. Thus the whole ration will be definitely balanced without involving the care and skill required to feed the grain and mash separately.

Many poultry keepers have found in the all-mash method of feeding an effective solution of this problem. However, as it is essential that the mash be composed of granular material as far as possible, the difference in the degree of fineness and palatability of certain parts of the all-mash mixture does not altogether eliminate this difficulty. Any ground mixture is most palatable in a granular form, the granules varying in size from that of pin head oats to a kernel of wheat. A coarse mash may be made by selecting feed stuffs such as coarse ground corn, medium meat scraps, and medium granulated (chick size) poultry bone meal. Even so, the middlings and fine part of the ground corn and meat scraps are last to be eaten. This requires additional attention to the amount to be fed and the time and frequency of feeding the mash in order to encourage greater feed consumption. In practice this is accomplished by feeding the chicks three times a day and the growing pullets and layers once daily in the evening an amount of mash that will be about consumed before the next feeding. During the winter, when greater feed consumption by the layers is important, the fresh mash may be fed two or three times a day to advantage.

To secure definite information as to how the coarseness or fineness and how different ingredients affect the palatability of a feed mixture, the Ohio Station conducted tests with one group of 100 White Leghorn pullets and another of 80 Barred Rock pullets. Three reel mash feeders each 4 feet long were placed end to end in each pen and located so that all were equally lighted and accessible. The test was conducted for 11 months during which careful records of the consumption of the three different mashes were made. A mixture of coarse-ground yellow corn 65, winter wheat middlings 20, medium meat scraps 10, medium granulated chick-size poultry bone meal 4, and salt 1, was kept in one feeder. Another contained

the same mixture with all ingredients finely ground as is the customary practice. A third contained a popular mash mixture composed of ground yellow corn 30, ground wheat 20, ground oats 20, wheat bran 10, winter wheat middlings 10, medium meat scraps 10. The first two are of interest in respect to how the degree of fineness of the same mash mixture affects the palatability. The third shows the effect of ground oats and wheat bran upon the palatability of a mash mixture as compared to corn.

For each 100 pounds of the coarse mash consumed, the Leghorns ate 70.2 pounds of the same mixture ground fine and 47.5 pounds of the mash containing finely ground oats and wheat bran; and for each 100 pounds of the coarse mash, the Plymouth Rocks ate 65.4 pounds of the fine mash and 23.8 pounds of the mash containing finely ground oats and wheat bran. For each total 100 pounds of the two corn mixtures, the Leghorns ate 27.9 and the Plymouth Rocks 14.4 pounds of the third mixture, which contained finely ground oats and wheat bran. These figures are significant and merit careful thought. They serve as a rough index as to how palatability of a mash mixture may be affected by certain of its ingredients or by the relative degree of its fineness. At the same time these results should not be applied too literally or taken too seriously in judging the relative value of mash mixtures. For example, suppose the groups of birds had been fed either of the less palatable mash mixtures only—they then would have consumed about the usual amount to meet their requirements in spite of the difference in palatability. That is to say similar groups of layers each fed a different one of the mash mixtures would not have yielded differences in egg production at all comparable to the differences in palatability. In fact, tests comparing the coarse corn mash mixture with the mixture of ground oats and wheat bran have failed as yet to prove which is the better of the two.

Nevertheless the relative palatability of feed stuffs or mash mixtures is an important factor and deserves careful consideration. The advantage of a granular mash mixture over a finely ground mixture is evident. Already many progressive poultry keepers are using the coarse in preference to the finely ground mash. The granulated mash has the same advantages over the finely ground product, whether it is to be used in connection with scratch grain or for all-mash feeding.

Must Learn Poultry Business

At a meeting of Oregon feed dealers at Corvallis, on June 25, the principal speakers were H. E. Crosby, specialist in poultry husbandry; I. R. Jones, asso. professor in dairy husbandry and Prof. P. M. Brandt, in charge of dairy husbandry at Oregon State College. Prof. Brandt talked upon the tremendous growth in the use of butter substitutes and commended the Oregon dealers for getting behind the "use more dairy products" campaign.

Mr. Crosby strongly urged the dealers present to learn the poultry business so that they might be of greater service to their farmer constituents. He said that comparatively few dealers had kept pace with recent advances in the poultry industry and that the larger proportion of the dealers could not properly advise the poultry producers because they did not know anything about the momentous changes that had taken place.

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extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

World Poultry Congress

The fourth World's Poultry Congress to be held in London, England, July 22-30 will, it is confidently predicted, prove the most important gathering of poultrymen ever held.

A number of the world's outstanding poultry experts will make addresses and there will be special opportunity given for round table discussions. In addition, live birds from many countries will be exhibited as well as all kinds of poultry feeds and other supplies.

The American contingent is to sail on the Canadian Pacific steamer Dutchess of York, departing from Montreal on July 12.

Good Feeding Always Necessary

Most persons feed their chicks well for the first month when the little chicks need careful attention in the brooder or with hens, but after they get older and do not need to be watched closely, many lose interest in or at least allow the chicks to rustle for themselves. This common mistake is hard to overcome for it is natural for one to become more careless with the chicks after they have a good start in life. Chicks are not so apt to die as before, but they are still apt to become runts and therefore unprofitable.

Chicks should have access to a well balanced ration throughout their life. Pullets that are matured are the ones that lay during the fall and winter when eggs are high in price. It takes proper rations, plus early hatched chicks, to raise this type of pullets.

Cottonseed Meal and Minerals Win in Iowa

Of all the combinations of feeds tried out last year in feeding the 92 head of steers by the Iowa experiment station, the best combination, from a financial standpoint, included cottonseed meal and minerals with the usual shelled corn, corn silage, alfalfa hay and block salt ration.

The lot of steers fed this ration made the best financial showing, but the gains were less than when only linseed oilmeal was fed in addition to the corn, silage, hay and salt.

The better financial showing which the cottonseed meal-fed steers made is to be accounted for principally by the fact that cottonseed meal was lower in price than linseed oilmeal. The cottonseed meal and mineral-fed steers also were appraised higher in value at the end of the six months of feeding than those getting oilmeal without minerals.

While the cottonseed meal-mineral combination proved a winner, when minerals were dropped from the ration of a similar group, otherwise similarly fed, the returns fell greatly. This year's tests indicate that cattle fed on cottonseed meal are in need of minerals in their fattening ration.

The addition of minerals to the ration speeded up the gains and reduced the cost per hundred pounds of gain. Again, in another comparison where equal parts of linseed oilmeal and cottonseed meal were added to the ration of corn, silage, hay and salt, the steers getting minerals made a better showing than those fed similarly except that they didn't get the one ounce of minerals each daily.

The mineral mixture used in the feeding trials this year was composed of bone meal 50, limestone 47.95, iron oxide 2, copper sulfate (blue vitriol) 0.02 and potassium iodide 0.03. These parts are all by weight.

The Vitality Feed Mills, Inc., of Chicago, has been combined with V. R. Combs, of Kansas City. Mr. Combs is president, M. R. Glaser sec'y-treas., and H. L. Austrian, chairman of the board of directors.

Cubed Feeds

American manufacturers of commercial feeds who visited Europe last year expressed their astonishment at the sweeping change that has taken place in the production methods of European provender mills. In Great Britain particularly, bulk feeds seem to have had their day; and in other countries too it is reported, the compressed type of feeds has superseded the old style sacked goods. Conservative men who have carefully studied the situation, reluctantly admit that the mixed feed industry of the United States is due for a still greater transition and a much quicker one. It required years to change feeding practices in the old countries whereas here they work faster.

It is claimed that 80% of all animal and poultry feeds milled in England are sold in the form of cubes, nuts or pellets; and compressed feeds have become equally popular in Germany, Belgium and Holland. One concern in Germany is producing 600 tons of poultry pellets weekly and altho a Belgian mill is turning out 3,000 tons of the same kind of goods every month, it is unable to give prompt deliveries.

Foresighted American manufacturers of mixed feeds who adopted the cubing system, are enjoying an unprecedented run of business. In this connection there occurs to us the names of The Nutrena Feed Mills, Nowak Milling Corp'n, Champion Milling & Grain Co., and Crown Mills. These and others have installed some forty-three Sizer feed cubing units, an English machine, imported exclusively by S. Howes Co., co-owners of the Sizer U. S. patents.

Gov't Estimates on Farm Poultry

Although there were almost 60 per cent more chickens and young chickens on farms on Apr. 1 than last year, the increase had been reduced to 6 per cent by June 1, the Department of Agriculture stated June 27. The statement follows:

The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch on hand June 1 in the farm flocks of crop reporters was about 6 per cent greater than the number on June 1, 1929, the Crop Reporting Board A. U. S. D. A., has announced. The number on May 1 was more than 20 per cent greater and on Apr. 1 it was almost 60 per cent greater than on the same dates a year ago.

The season was unusually early and favorable for laying and hatching this spring, and production of chicks by commercial hatcheries was extremely heavy, says the Board. "Judging from the June returns of crop reporters for their own flocks, the final increase in numbers this year is likely to be moderate."

The number of commercial flocks reported is not sufficient to permit an accurate estimate of changes in numbers for that group, but commercial flocks have apparently been increased more rapidly than farm flocks, the Board adds.

Numbers in farm flocks on June 1 in the U. S. were about 12 per cent greater than on that date in 1928, but only 3 or 4 per cent greater than in 1927. Increases in flocks are reported at about 11 per cent in the North Atlantic, about 5 per cent in the North Central, 3 per cent in the South Atlantic, 2 per cent in the South Central, and 20 per cent in the Western group of States.

Turkey raising in the United States has been regarded as a side issue and a gamble, but increasing knowledge of parasitic diseases and their control is putting the industry on a more stable basis, says A. R. Lee, poultry husbandman of the U. S. D. A. "There are now more than three and a half million turkeys on farms in this country, and they constitute 1 1/2 per cent of all poultry."

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20% Protein—18% Fibre



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Feed Trade Notes

J. C. Bishop, formerly with the Nebraska State Agricultural College is now connected with the poultry extension department of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp'n, manufacturer of Kraco.

Cod liver oil is usually fed to adult birds in the proportion of one quart to 100 pounds of mash and for chicks one pint to 100 pounds of mash. It should, however, not be fed to broilers the last two weeks before marketing. It taints the flesh with the odor of the oil.

Plans are under way looking to the formation of a Minnesota feed dealers association, to include both wholesale and retail dealers of the state. A series of meetings, the first of which is to be held in Minneapolis, is being planned. W. G. Haertel, who was just elected vice-pres., of the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n, is taking an active part in arranging for the district meetings.

Establishment of a futures market for blackstrap molasses is being considered by the board of managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, following requests from members of the sugar trade for such a market. A special committee has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of such a market. The committee will formulate a tentative contract, trading rules, etc., covering blackstrap molasses, which will be submitted to the board of managers and referred to the membership.

Few farmers give their livestock an adequate ration of salt. Few really appreciate the convenience and worth of salt for eradicating weed pests, curing hay and grain, and performing various other services on the farm. In virtually every way he can use it, salt pays the farmer a profit, besides being a saver of labor and time and an insurance against many forms of loss. Right there is an opportunity for the elevator operator to sell more salt. Would you consider it worth while to double your salt sales?

Ed. Montgomery, operating the Hemlock (Ind.) Grain Co., has rigged up a double receiving bin that is of material assistance in expediting service to customers and preventing driveway congestion. Both bins are hopped and one is located directly above the other. A customer drives in and dumps his load which is elevated to the upper bin through which it immediately passes to the lower. If, while this load is being ground a second customer drives up, his load is placed in the upper bin pending completion of the grist for Customer Number 1. It is then dropped into the lower bin. Meanwhile both customers have driven around to the receiving door leaving the driveway clear for more customers.—Our Paper.

Some Figures on Feeds

The U. S. D. A. has compiled figures showing the amount of feed necessary to finish a carload of cattle, hogs, and sheep, and the figures are as follows:

Cattle: 1,100 bushels of corn, 10 tons of alfalfa and five tons of straw will fatten 20 steers weighing 850 pounds, causing them to gain 350 pounds in 180 days.

Hogs: 450 bushels of corn, 2,750 pounds of tankage will fatten 70 hogs going from 100 to 200 pounds, to make a carload.

Sheep: 600 bushels of corn and 17 tons of hay will fatten 250 lambs weighing 55 pounds each to make them weigh 80 pounds and a double deck carload.

Feed Trade Marks

Karl P. Teske, Davenport, Ia., filed ser. No. 300,380, the word "Teske's Bang," for stock and poultry feeds.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., filed ser. No. 293,846, the words "Red Heart" for stock and poultry feeds of all kinds.

Champion Milling & Grain Co., Clinton, Ia., filed ser. No. 300,168, the words "Champion Cubes" for stock feed and solidified stock feed.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, filed ser. No. 299,090 the word "Zoonate" for cod-liver oil-stearin preparation for use in poultry and animal husbandry.

Red Star Yeast & Prod. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., filed ser. No. 300,665, the word "Red-starco" within a 5 pointed star, for dried grains used for cattle feed.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, N. Y., filed ser. No. 299,525, the word "Zoonol," for cod liver oil preparation, for use in poultry and animal husbandry as a vitaminous dietary supplement.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., filed ser. No. 293,844, the words "Morrell's Red Heart" enclosed within a heart shaped design, the drawing being lined with red, for stock and poultry feeds of all kinds.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., filed ser. No. 293,845, the words "Morrell's Red Heart," for stock and poultry feeds of all kinds.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Chicago	5,130	8,353	760	1,233
Denver		627		
Kansas City.....	11,148	10,428	5,148	9,176
Milwaukee	144	576		
Minneapolis	496	462	76	187

Feed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Chicago	15,165	13,231	49,857	47,463
Cincinnati		420		
† Kansas City.....	3,720	5,880	18,940	20,740
Milwaukee	290	5,500	8,130	7,340
* Minneapolis	1,545	1,989	47,371	47,260
New York	80			
* Peoria	24,290	26,760	34,160	36,120
San Francisco.....		249		

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the September delivery:

	June 14	June 21	June 28	July 3
Bran	21.25	19.70	19.20	19.10
Shorts	24.50	23.75	23.00	23.10
Midds	23.00	21.75	21.75	20.75

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Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

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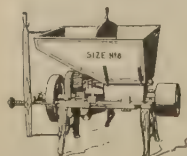
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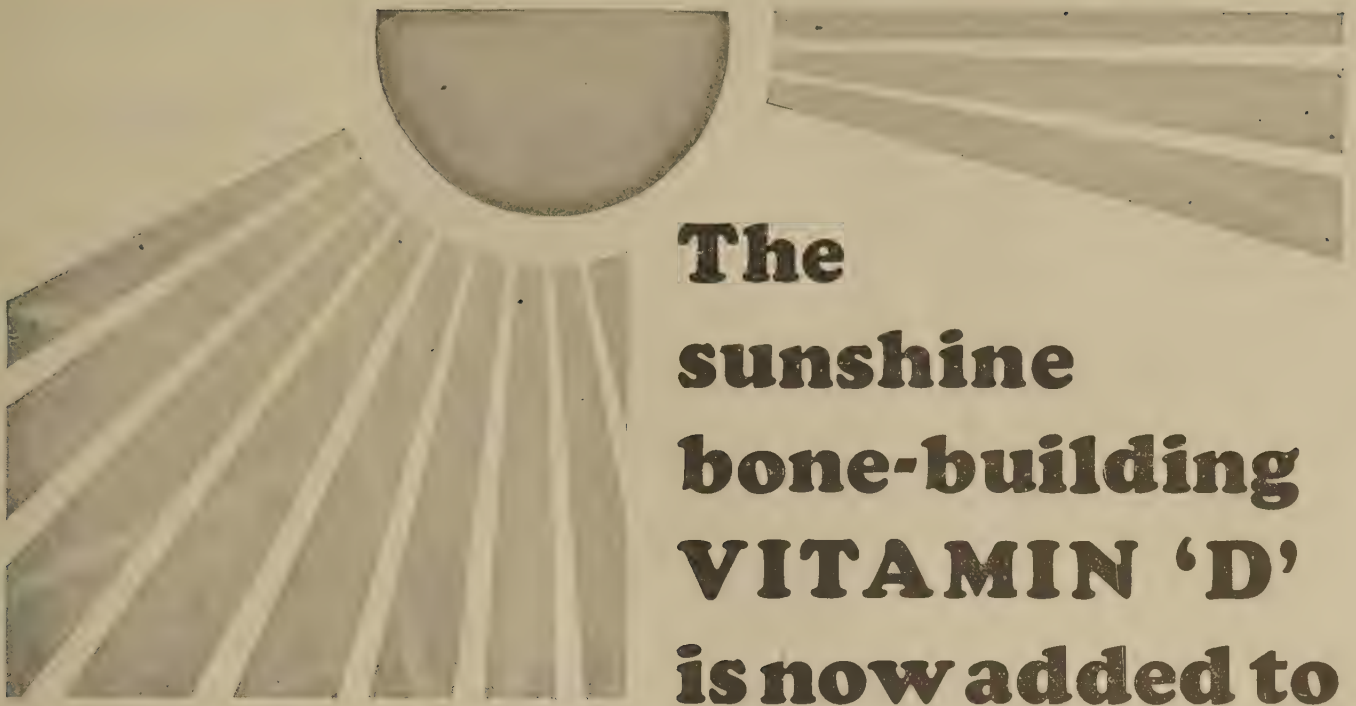
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Yeast, as everyone knows, is the richest source of the B vitamin. Yeast promotes tissue growth and egg production. It increases the size of eggs and their hatchability. Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam is the ideal yeast for fermenting poultry feeds. Fermentation makes feed more digestible, more easily assimilated.

Now, to this famous product, by a secret process on which patent is pending, we have added the anti-rachitic *Vitamin D*—the bone-building vitamin that prevents rickets or leg weakness.

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vitamin B and the sunshine or bone-building vitamin D—both combined for the first time in the ideal vitamin carrier, Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. This live yeast is made under laboratory control; its potency is uniform. It is easy to mix—and there is no increase in price.

This product is ideal for mixing with mash feeds. It produces a fine fermentation. Its use means double savings—(1) the extra cost you have been paying for the vitamin D and (2) the extra cost of the labor in handling the vitamin D. We are certain that feed manufacturers everywhere will welcome this new yeast and will realize the opportunity it gives them for increased business and profits. Write for prices on 100 lb., ton or carload lots.

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More Rumors Than Bran Imported

A good many millers, some feed manufacturers, some farmers and some politicians, have been much wrought up over recent U. S. imports of bran from Argentina. The Millers' Nat'l Federation has been making an investigation and in the July 3 number of "The Hook-Up," reports as follows on the situation:

Baron Muenchausen or one of his near relatives must be the publicity agent for the importers of Argentine bran. One of these boys told us some time ago that he would receive at Philadelphia during April between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of bran from Buenos Ayres. The government figures, just received, show the following bran imports at Philadelphia: March, none; April, 904 tons; May, 50 tons. Quite a shrinkage in performance from the advance promises of the importer.

As a matter of fact practically all the talk about Argentine bran has been similarly exaggerated. We have been hearing about great shiploads of this product coming to American ports, and how it would shut American bran out of the market throughout the territory within a couple of hundred miles from the coast. For a change, let's have some facts about these Argentine bran imports:

Total American imports from Argentina—January, 298 tons; February, 2,395 tons; March, 3,001 tons; April, 6,777 tons; May, 7,220 tons. Total this year 19,691 tons.

There has been much excitement about heavy imports on the Pacific Coast. Facts, come here:

Total Pacific imports this year, 300 tons—hardly enough to run half a dozen good-sized dairies during that time.

Here are the detailed figures reported by the United States Department of Commerce (all figures in long tons):

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Boston	0	1001	1254	904	1464
New York	298	1394	1747	2488	3229
Philadelphia	0	0	0	904	50
Baltimore	0	0	0	1576	1074
Virginia ports	0	0	0	803	703
Florida ports	0	0	0	102	400
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	300

The only accurate statement we've heard out of the gossip that has gone around is that the Argentine bran imports are the heaviest in history. Must be so, since the highest previous record seems to be 10,842 tons imported in 1926. As imports go, however, the 19,691 tons received the past five months (which include the season of heavy supply of feedstuffs in Argentina) compares with total American imports of 272,864 tons in 1929, 272,644 tons in 1928, 188,072 tons in 1927, and 184,796 tons in 1926 (more than 95 per cent from Canada, including bran from wheat milled in bond).

Chemistry and the Feed and Grain Business

(From an address by L. M. Thomas, Chief Chemist, Mid West Laboratories Company, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, delivered at the recent convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.)

The time is now here when the feed manufacturer must become chemically minded. I do not believe that it is necessary for every feed mixer to have a laboratory attached to his plant but that he must engage the service of a competent laboratory which can assist him in selecting the ingredients for his feeds and keeping these feed uniform. By all means do not buy unstandardized by-products to put into your feeds without first having them analyzed. When the products are purchased with definite assurances as to their composition you have a different problem, that of simply checking up often enough to be sure of the man you are dealing with.

Recently in talking with a state official in regard to one of the most important by-products he stated that the smaller manufacturers were having trouble in getting all of the protein they were buying while those with laboratories at their command were faring better. This is just another illustration of why you must have the assistance of a chemist in the business of making feeds as a deficiency of two or three per cent in the protein content of a concentrate used in quantity may get you into trouble. Be sure of each ingredient and then have analyses made of your mixed feed at regular intervals. You owe it to your customers that your feed be as represented. The intelligent feeders are discriminating and you must meet their requirements.

In talking with the same state enforcement official recently about feed manufacture in general he had some rather severe criticism of the small feed manufacturer who failed to keep proper check on his operations. We believe he is justified in taking the position that the modern feeder is entitled to a standardized feed that is correctly labeled. As a matter of fact if he can not buy a feed that is strictly as represented, he is far better off if he mixes his own rations. Now, it is certainly to your interest as feed manufacturers to convince him that your feeds are standard products, that they do not vary and that they are better suited to his needs than any that he can compound himself. You will need the aid of chemistry in doing this.

Chemistry enters an industry only to meet a demand upon that industry from those other industries and those people that it serves. It is your servant; use it when you have the need. It will cost you something but you must progress with the industries you serve.

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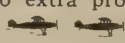
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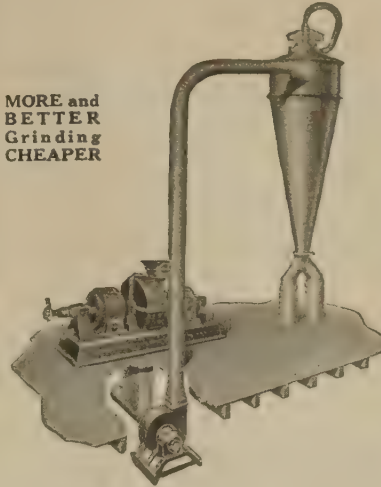
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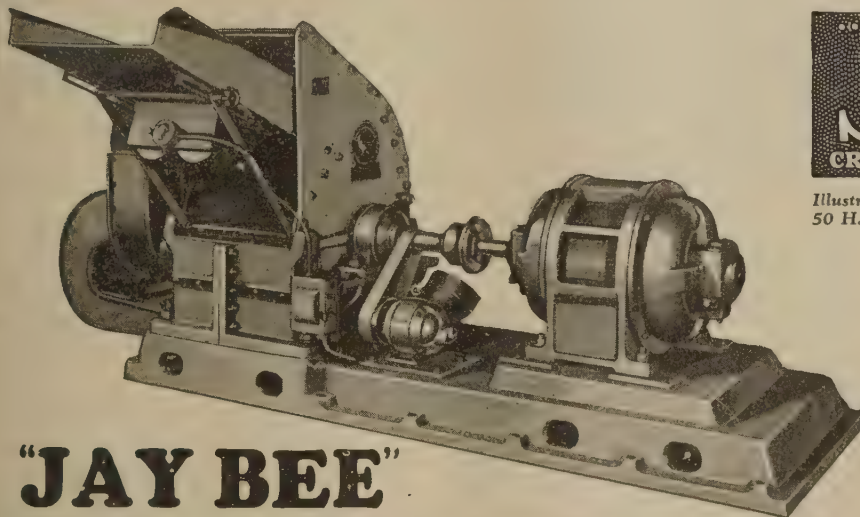
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"Most Important Factor in Securing Good Grinding Business"—says H. G. Hartman, Elizabeth, Illinois.

In the April and June issues of the American Miller, H. G. Hartman, Elizabeth, Ill., told how he "took the bull by the horns" and built up a profitable grinding and mixed feed business.

Mr. Hartman said that he was using a No. 3 "Jay Bee" mill, described his methods; said he was grinding 90% of the feed fed in that section, drawing trade from as far as 20 miles away, and making more money than he ever did in his life.

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Better Trade Practices for the Feed Industry

(From an Address Delivered at the 5th Annual Convention of the Central Feed Dealers' Ass'n, by C. N. Barrett, Pres. N. W. Mixed Feed Dealers Ass'n.)

Feed manufacturers over the entire country suggest the amputation of two bad trade practice growths—long term booking and price guarantee on mixed feeds. They ask the approval, endorsement, and co-operation of one of the most important branches of the industry—the retail distributor.

Speculation Dooms to Failure.—If any business must depend on speculative profit to succeed, it is doomed to failure. There have been many fortunes created in this country through sound merchandising, but a limited few through speculation. If a man is clever enough to get rich through speculation, he can do it faster and easier with a desk, a telephone, and a ticker, than he can with a warehouse, a truck, and a stock of merchandise.

Speculation in the feed business detracts from proper merchandising. It is true that a product, to be profitably sold, must be well bought, but in five minutes a feed merchant can buy more merchandise than he can sell in a year. Proper selling of that merchandise then must be more important than the buying of it.

Every dealer knows that he can't go out and sell to the consumer for a long or short period of time a quantity of feed and guarantee the price, unless he is protected by someone else. He realizes it is impossible for a manufacturer to sell merchandise made up of grain or grain products and guarantee the price of that product against decline, unless that manufacturer is speculating. Raw materials used in the manufacture of feed cannot be bought with a price guarantee against decline. Can you imagine buying a car of corn, or barley, or oats from your grain commission merchant, and have him write on your contract that the price is guaranteed against decline, even until time of arrival? The entire marketing structure of grain has been built up with the idea of protection and the elimination of speculation for those who actually merchandise. The development of the feed industry has been so rapid that bad trade practices have grown to where they dominate. These two: long-term bookings and price guarantee are unquestionably the most offensive. They are costing your customers money, because, strange as it may seem, even in the mixed feed industry, no one gets anything for nothing. If you are able to buy merchandise with a price guarantee against decline, your customers are paying somewhere, somehow, for that privilege, if it is considered one.

How Do They Pay?—How are they paying for it?—is a fair question. The answer is simple. The feed manufacturer starts out in June with, for an example, a price on dairy feed. His competitor starts out two days later and, in a short time, you are besieged with opportunities to buy a winter's supply of dairy feed at a price protected against market decline. The crops from which the screenings are secured are hardly out of the ground in Canada and the Northwest. The cotton from which the cottonseed is secured is just growing. Flax is barely planted. The raw materials with which to make that feed cannot be bought. The seller may be foolish, but he is, to the best of his ability, protecting himself. Unless something unforeseen happens, he figures that the raw material can be purchased, when necessary, at a price as low, or lower, than used in fixing his price. He may actually own some of the raw material. If he does, he surely will not sell it for delivery months later without charging for so doing. Things run along with no great change until the crop commences to move in September and October. The purchasing agent of the seller sits in his office with a list of raw material which he must buy. He watches the markets, crops and his competitive buyer. Orders pile up, stocks commence to roll in. The sales division has done its work—it is up to the purchasing agent to cover these sales, if possible, within the market at which the raw material was figured. Finally, prices reach the point used in figuring costs by some operator. The purchasing agent books in various markets a goodly supply of raw material. Immediately the wires go out to all the rest of the purchasing agents, and first one and then another starts in to buy. The sellers of the raw material see the situation, and gradually work prices a little higher until a few become panicky and we have the annual fall advance in all kinds of raw material prices.

Prices of the finished product advance accordingly and the salesman comes back and shows the dealer what a marvelous buy

he made. Meanwhile, the distributor has been busy selling the consumer on the same basis as he bought. He passes the good news along and everything is lovely. If conditions in the dairy industry, for example, are favorable, and there is a large consumption of feed, it is possible, as has happened, that raw material supplies remain at these artificial levels. Wishing to take care of those who didn't buy early, the distributor sells his supply on a basis of cost instead of replacement. He speculates instead of merchandises. If, on the other hand, the fundamental situation of the finished farm product is not such as to warrant the advanced prices, the consumer does not feed, as expected, and we have the December-January decline.

If the distributor who bought, merchandises his purchase at the advance price, as he should, some customer is paying this artificial price during the fall. If he does not sell his merchandise on the advance price, and conditions warrant a continued level of high prices, the distributor who speculated instead of merchandised, will finally have to replace his purchase and cover his sales with high-priced material. Supply and demand finally determine values. Artificial levels cannot be maintained. The customer, under such a marketing situation, pays always. If he pays too much for his raw material, there is less net profit between his feed cost and that of his finished product. He buys less. Because his profit is less, he must restrict the purchase of other things. Business is generally retarded. The whole program promotes disorderly marketing and all attendant evils.

Good Merchandising.—The opposite of speculation in the feed industry is merchandising. Sound merchandising is the answer to the success of the feed merchant and the feed manufacturer. Get a new viewpoint of your business. If it is necessary, put it on a higher plane: become a feed merchant rendering a sound service instead of a feed speculator. If you merchandise feed, you will, when you buy it, look at your purchase from an entirely different angle. You will buy that quantity and quality of goods that in your judgment can be profitably and soundly merchandised. You will not be concerned so much with the price as you will with the result that the product you buy is going to give, and what the demand is going to be for that commodity. When you merchandise your feed, you will sell it on a basis of replacement and not on a basis of cost. You will follow the market on finished products and raw materials up and down. You will, when you make a profitable purchase, take your profit. Because you have taken a profit, you will be in position to follow the market down in case of decline and take your loss.

Price Maintenance.—There is no practice in the feed industry that is quite so weak as that of putting a price on a product and maintaining that price month after month, regardless of market cost. This applies to manufacturer and distributor alike. Your customers expect to have a fluctuating price on their butterfat and eggs. They don't expect to sell Alsike Clover seed, for instance, at the same price all through the shipping season. If they have corn, or wheat, or oats for sale, they don't expect to get the same price in October as they were quoted in August. In fact, they would be very much surprised and dissatisfied if they did receive the same price. They would have a right to

[Continued on page 66]

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phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocoonut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
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Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
Flour and Cereals

Nutrena
In Golden Bags

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.
35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

"Have no trouble to run 2500 pounds of shelled corn per hour through a 3/32 screen"

Nora Springs Milling Company.

Here is the letter:

I am indeed pleased to say that the No. 20 Blue Streak Mill that I installed a few months ago has given the best of satisfaction.

I am running this mill with a 15 H.P. motor and have no trouble to run 2500 lbs. shelled corn per hour through a 3/32 screen which I consider is a real record for so light a power hook-up.

I do only fine grinding, although I am satisfied that it will do equally as well on anything that one would care to grind.

W. F. Miner,
Nora Springs Milling Co.
Nora Springs, Iowa.

Every Blue Streak Custom Mill in the field is being used regularly and is giving complete satisfaction. A 100% record. That's why we gladly refer you to any Blue Streak owner, or to your local power company, if you are interested in an electric power feed grinder.

Send to us for Experiment Station Bulletins showing official feed grinding tests.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

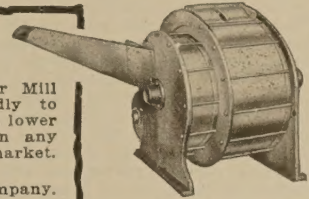
PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. R-817 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

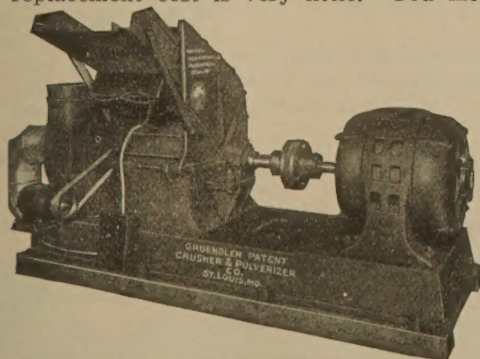
Prater Pulverizer Company.



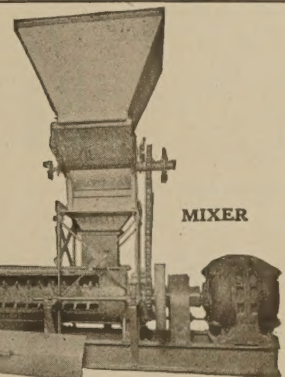
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

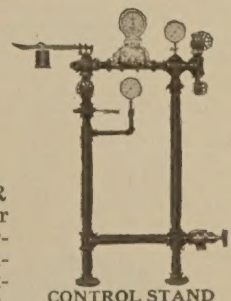
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



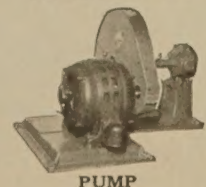
To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammer-mill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



MIXER



CONTROL STAND



PUMP

Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

Producing Pork Cheaply

In a recent test in Iowa, pigs were brought to an average weight of 202 pounds in 180 days at a feed cost of only \$5.50 per hundred pounds. Another feeder brought pigs to an average weight of 226 pounds in the same length of time and his feed costs were \$5.68.

Ten lots of pigs were in the test and the records show that the heaviest users of supplementary feeds were rewarded with the most rapid gains. Tankage, commercial feeds, linseed oil meal, milk and minerals were among the supplemental feeds used.

Better Trade Practice for the Feed Industry

[Continued from page 64]

be. There is no reason why the consumer or purchaser of feed stuff cannot be educated by you and other dealers to pay the market price for what he buys in the same way as he gets the market price for what he sells. That is merchandising.

It is entirely possible for the farmer, for the dealer, or for the manufacturer to speculate all he may want to and still merchandise. You may quote a farmer customer a price on feed in September that looks good to him. If he wants to speculate, he can do so, but he should take his own risk. He should put his money in the product that he thinks is cheap. That would be merchandising from the standpoint of the dealer. You have all had your own experiences with a big heap of orders from farmers who wanted to speculate on their feed requirements for the winter. If the price of butterfat went down, or the price of the product sold, declined, you learn that these orders were not merchandised but represented speculative risks, but you were doing the speculating.

Follow the markets up and down on each and every manufactured and unfinished product, to the end that the final consumer will buy that product on the basis of the market on the day he buys it. Such a practise, properly exercised, can easily be developed to the point where it becomes the predominant good trade practise of the industry. Base your selling prices on the weekly quotation cards you receive.

Price Anticipation Impossible—It is practically an impossible thing for any one to anticipate in June what conditions of any agricultural industry are going to be in December. Because they can't anticipate those conditions, isn't it a ridiculous practise to attempt to buy products for sale so far ahead?

Due to manufacturers selling and dealers buying for a much longer period than either one of them can possibly anticipate definite requirements, a condition has developed in the industry where it has been customary among most manufacturers to in many instances make little or no attempt to deliver the final total of a feed contract. This is not the fault of the dealer. It is not the fault of the majority of manufacturers. It is the result of one manufacturer being afraid of another. It is the result of one retail dealer being afraid of his competitor. It is the final result of speculation taking the place of sound merchandising in the feed business. This practise is expensive to the dealer who is trying to merchandise his product. It is expensive to the consumer who buys feed from any retail dealer. Every dealer in feed or grain knows that a short sale is usually a high priced one. A sale that is made and the material purchased will have to be delivered in full or some one will have to take a loss sooner or later if that sale is not protected. The loss may come in the raw material not made into feed, because of undelivered contracts, for which purchased material must be thrown on the market and disposed of. This very fact alone is the reason for some of the violent fluctuations of raw material that take place in the industry during the course of a year. It is just another of the evils that the sound merchandising retailer would like to eliminate. It is one of the evils that the manufacturer, wishing to merchandise his product, would like to eliminate. Analyzing it any way one wishes, there is only one man that has to pay for these losses sooner or later, and that is the final consumer of feed.

Feeding Tests in Michigan

Results of feeding tests at Michigan State College were announced by the animal husbandry department at the recent feeders day.

A surprise in the reports was that first place was won by ground barley when compared with corn and oats as a fattening ration for steers. Faster and cheaper gains were made by the steers getting barley than those fed with corn or with oats.

The average initial weights of the three lots of calves were: On barley, 377.2 lbs.; on corn, 381.9, and on oats, 379.1. The final weights for the three lots, given in the same order, were 795.4, 776.5 and 764.4. The average daily gains were 2.20 lbs., 2.08 lbs. and 2.04 lbs.

Each lot of steers received all the silage they would clean up and alfalfa hay was kept in front of them at all times. All cattle were fed equal amounts of pea size linseed cake at the rate of 1 lb. of the cake to 6 lbs. of grain.

The steers on barley and on corn had approximately the same finish at the close of the feeding period, but those fed oats were a little lower in quality. All three lots will be continued on feed until September.

No. 61 RED IRON OXIDE 86% Iron IRON—COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.



500 Feed Manufacturers Can't Be Wrong!

Widespread Acceptance Proves Merit of NOPCO Plan

THE EXPERIENCE of nearly five hundred feed manufacturers has demonstrated conclusively that the Vitamin requirements can be supplied at less cost per ton of feed mixed when NOPCO-X or NOPCO-XX is used. Many of these manufacturers made feeding tests in their own laboratories and on experimental farms before standardizing on NOPCO.

We Help Boost Your Brand

NOPCO Guarantee Certificates to be used in the feed bags are supplied without charge to users of NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX.

A persistent campaign of national advertising in the leading poultry papers has educated the feed-buying public to "look for the NOPCO Guarantee".

Unproved Products versus NOPCO Dependability

Can you afford to use products of uncertain merit which have yet to prove their practical value, when NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX have demonstrated their practical worth whiteness and their extremely low cost per ton of finished feed?

Before you sign any order or delivery contract, get the complete details of the NOPCO plan. Write today for full particulars.

**Will You Attend
the World's Fourth
Poultry Congress**

July 22-23,

London, England?

Our Mr. Franklin Fader will be there. He is well informed on the feeding of cod liver oil and will be glad to discuss these matters with you.

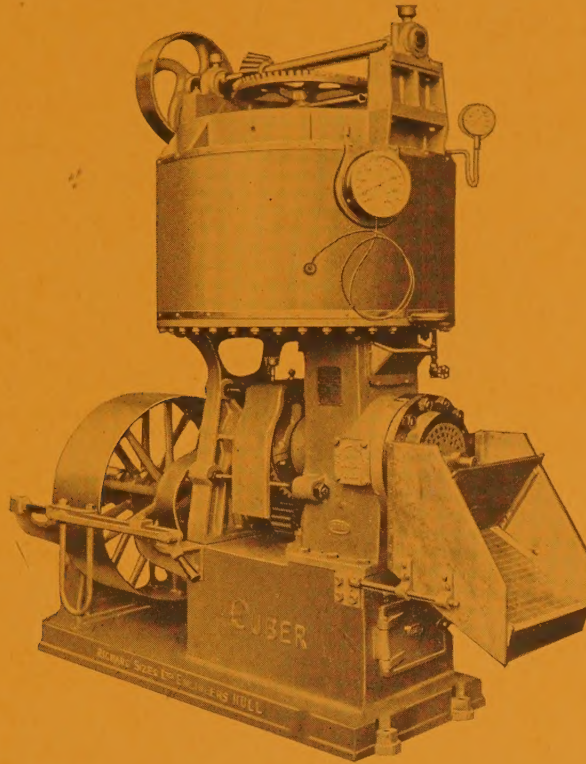


NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY HARRISON, N. J. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOHNS NEWFOUNDLAND





"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



SIZER'S FEED CUBER

for making
ALL-MASH PELLETS FOR POULTRY
and
cubed feeds for cattle, sheep, hogs, rabbits, and dogs

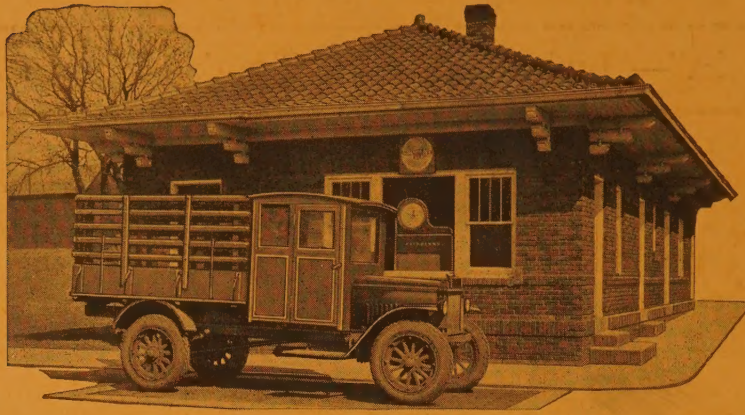
We Invite Your Enquiries

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY



COULD *YOUR* SCALE

handle a load
like this?

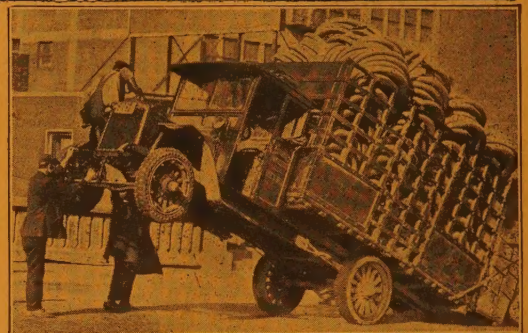
TO be accurate, today's scales must be built to handle *unbalanced* loads! 65 to 90 per cent of the load in motor trucks is concentrated on the rear wheels. Scales built to weigh wagons cannot weigh motor truck loads accurately.

Protect yourself by using Fairbanks Type "S" Auto Truck Scales—*built* for unbalanced loads. Correct weight is registered regardless of where the load is concentrated. Designed to stand the strain of trucks starting and stopping. The "center loading" feature of all levers in the Fairbanks Type "S" insures accurate weighing regardless of distribution on the platform. (See explanation in panel.)

You'll find that Type "S" Scales reduce errors. Weight is indicated instantly on big, double-face dials—easy to see from truck and office. No poise juggling. No calculating. Concrete deck protects scale as effectively as a scale house. Write for complete information.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

And 40 principal cities—a service station at each house

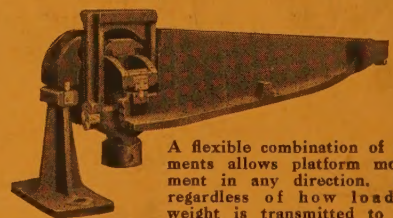


Illustrating how loads carried in motor trucks are concentrated on their rear wheels. Special scales are required for weighing motorized loads.

See how "center load" construction keeps Type "S" Scales accurate

When scale levers are twisted, even a fraction of an inch, accuracy is destroyed. Fairbanks Type "S" Scales *stay* accurate and last a lifetime because "center load" construction—a flexible combination of parts *suspended* between a box lever—always carries the load on the *center line* of the lever. Regardless of where the load is applied, there is no tendency to tip or twist the lever as is the case when other types of levers are used. Free platform movement is permitted without scraping the knife-edges across the bearings. Knife-edges *stay* parallel. "Center load" construction is used on *all* levers of Type "S" Scales.

Scale platform rests here.



A flexible combination of elements allows platform movement in any direction. But regardless of how loaded, weight is transmitted to the center line of the lever.



1930
begins the
SECOND CENTURY
of building
FAIRBANKS SCALES

Fairbanks Scales

Preferred the  World Over

SA 301.57